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THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—July 27.

Sun Rises	5.08 A M
Sun Sets	7.09 P M
Day's Length	14 h 06 m
High Water at Southport	5 49 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7.32 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 76; 8 p. m., 80°; maximum, 93°; minimum, 75°; mean, 84°.

Rainfall for the day, .17; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 4.85.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. July 26th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer is low from Tennessee and North Carolina north, with lowest over the Ohio valley and lower lakes. High barometer continues over the Southeast and off the New England coast. Rain is falling at scattered points from Florida north, with cloudiness over all sections east and north of the Mississippi river. Fair weather prevails over all Western sections. Continued high temperatures are mostly noted, being excessive over Texas—102 degrees reported from Palestine.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Continued warm weather, with scattered light to heavy local rains prevailed over the cotton belt during the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. yesterday. Heavy rains reported as follows: Wilmington, N. C., 2 60; Charleston, S. C., 1.58; Yemassee, S. C., 1.72 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Rain; probably clearing in western portions Tuesday or night; southwesterly winds.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 26.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 8.5 feet.

OUTLINES.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that the new tariff went into effect after midnight of Friday, July 23d; this ruling effects a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government; Treasury officials have already discovered a number of inconsistencies in the new act. —— The York cotton mills, Saco, Me., will shut down Saturday for five weeks. —— Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Sunday celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding. —— The British government has again declined to interfere in the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick. —— The Atlantic & Everett cotton mills, Lawrence, Mass., will suspend during August. —— The Secretary of War is considering a proposition to establish a military post in Alaska. —— The market price of silver in New York yesterday dropped to 59 cents. —— Cotton mills in Rhode Island, which shut down a week ago, started up on full time yesterday. —— About 8,000 miners and their families in Indiana will need assistance if the present conditions continue. —— The Western railroads are preparing for a largely increased business in anticipation of the movement of grain crops. —— Queen-regent Christiana and King Alfonso, of Spain, while walking in the woods came near being shot by a youth shooting birds. —— The Algonquin wool mills, Passaic, N. J., have given notice of an increase of wages of employes on and after August 1st. —— A conference of labor leaders on the coal miners' strike will be held to day in Wheeling; in the event that miners in that State decline to join the strike, a boycott against West Virginia coal may be declared. —— The Avery plow factory at Louisville, Ky., has resumed operation after three years shut down. —— The Southern railway, it is said, will make West Point, Va., the head of York river, a big coal shipping point. —— Terrific hail storms last night in Nebraska. —— At a negro church picnic, Doswell, Va., two men were shot and dangerously wounded in a row over a wheel of fortune. —— Strikers seized a train at Belleville, Ill., last night, but were driven off by a sheriff's posse —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 1@2 per cent., last loan at 1@1½ and closed offered at 1½@2 per cent.; cotton quiet and steady—middling 7 15-16c; flour opened strong, but the late drop in wheat shut out buyers and at the close was easier; wheat—spot was quiet, No. 2 red in store and at elevator 80⅜@80⅝c afloat for August; corn—spot steady, No. 2 31⅞c at elevator and 33⅞c afloat; rosin easier—strained common to good $1.55@1.57½; spirits turpentine firm at 27@27½c.

John L. Sullivan says he has "been useful in many ways in this world." Principally as a frightful warning.

Retribution does sometimes come even in this world. A Kansas City weather man was recently sunstruck.

Wheat has risen ten cents a bushel in the past two weeks. The prospective foreign demand has stimulated speculation.

The glucose manufacturers of this country are said to have formed a $40,000,000 Trust and expect to have a sweet thing all to themselves.

Argentina is now importing seed wheat from this country. Last year's crop was such a failure that many fields did not produce enough for seed.

The Chicago alderman who says he refused an offer of $6,000 to vote for a certain measure failed to tell what the fellows on the other side offered.

An Englishman suggests that England annex Maine and Vermont and a strip of New York. He left New Hampshire out because he didn't want to take Senator Chandler in.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 109. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,341

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Mr. W. J. Arkell, of the Arkell Publishing Company, of New York, claims that the discovery of gold in the Klondyke country, was made in 1891 by E. J. Glave, who led an exploring expedition sent out by that company. Glave didn't say much about it because he intended to go back some time and stake off a lot of claims, but was sent to South Africa when the gold fever broke out there, and died while returning. Mr. Arkell says he intends to claim the whole gold field for the estate of Glave, by the right of discovery. Mr. Arkell must be fond of large-sized jobs.

A Kansas City paper says the rich discoveries of gold in Alaska vindicate Mr. Seward's sagacity. In as much as there was not the remotest suspicion of gold in that country when Mr. Seward bought, his sagacity may be put upon some other ground. The fact is he was offered a big patch of land, with a lot of icebergs thrown in, pretty cheap and couldn't resist the temptation to make the trade. It turned out to be a pretty good one.

The Dowager Empress of China doesn't let anybody fail to recognize her dignity. She had a birthday party the other day, and one of the persons who failed to remember the fact and to send congratulations (which means something substantial) was soundly larruped and sent to prison for life.

A Republican organ remarks that Senators can't swerve President McKinley. They don't try. They know that Mark Hanna has a monopoly of the swerving business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. GORE—Lorrillard's snuff.
S. W. SANDERS—Fox River butter.
SAM'L BEAR, SR.—2,000 bushels corn.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. F. C. Olds, of Raleigh, was registered here Sunday.

— Mr. A. L. Butt, the panorama man, left yesterday for Charlotte.

— Prof. J. C. Horner, of Oxford, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. W. M. Atkinson, who has been seriously sick for some time, was better yesterday.

— Prof. M. C. S. Nobles left yesterday for Chapel Hill, after having spent Sunday in the city.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Mr. J. T. Hedrick, of Lexington, and Mr. F. W. Bird, of Freeman's.

— Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Bunting, of Fayetteville, who spent several days at the Seashore Hotel, returned home yesterday.

— Messrs. John A. McKoy, of Dunn, and Thos. C. Harris, of Southport, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Misses Elise Ortmann and Minnie Glameyer have returned from Charleston, where they have been visiting friends.

— President J. W. Norwood, of the Atlantic National Bank, returned yesterday from Morehead, where he went to attend the bankers' meeting.

— Mrs. J. W. Wilder, of St. Stephens, S. C., who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wilder, has returned to her home.

— Greensburg, Pa., *Press:* "Mrs. H. F. Otten, of Wilmington, N. C., arrived in town last night to visit her parents for the first time since her marriage."

— Mr. Henry Galloway, of Supply, who called at the STAR office yesterday, gave a fine report of crops in Brunswick with the exception of early corn, which was injured by drought. Cotton, he said, was specially promising.

Died in Dothen, Alabama.

Mrs. Eliza G. Morrison, formerly of this city and a sister of Capt. Preston Cumming, died in Dothen, Alabama, last Sunday morning. She was the widow of Capt. Morrison, a well known civil engineer.

The remains were brought to Fayetteville for interment. Capt. Preston Cumming left here several days ago to be at his sister's bedside.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

On account annual meeting Deacons' and Elders' Institute, Red Springs, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Wilmington, N. C., to that point, July 31st to 27th, inclusive, limited August 3rd for return, at rate of $3.95 for the round trip.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The police have been provided with new hats, and now look quite natty.

— Deputy Sheriff Flynn yesterday afternoon arrested Frank James, colored, on a warrant charging larceny.

— A number of persons from this city went to Town Creek Sunday, to attend Rev. Crumpler's religious meetings now in progress at that place.

— The revenue cutter *Morrill* arrived in port yesterday morning, leaving in the afternoon. It suffered no damage from the rough weather of Sunday.

— Middling cotton was quoted as follows yesterday at the points named: Wilmington, 8⅛; Savannah, 7⅝; New Orleans, 7⅝; Charleston, 7⅝. Send your cotton to Wilmington.

— Several hundred colored excursionists arrived in the city yesterday. About a hundred came in via the W., C. & A. R. R., and two or three hundred more were brought in over the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

— The inclement weather prevented many of our people from going to Carolina Beach on Sunday to hear the concert by the Charlotte Band. But there was a fair crowd anyway and everybody was pleased.

— Sunday night between 9 and 10 o'clock a lamp exploded at the residence of Mr. Wm. Corbett, on Fourth street between Walnut and Red Cross, but the flames were suppressed without any damage, save the loss of the lamp.

— Before Justice Bunting yesterday George Johnson, colored, who now stands indicted in the Criminal Court for criminal assault and who will be tried tomorrow for his life, was arraigned charged with assault with a deadly weapon. He was bound over to the higher court.

— Two Syrians yesterday afternoon on Water street got into a heated discussion over some love affair, which finally ended in the two coming to blows. Both were arrested by policeman Dave Bryant, colored, and carried to the station house, where they gave their names as Isaac Simmons and Joseph McGuire.

— It seems to be conceded that, in spite of the iniquitous tariff bill just adopted, there will be a material improvement in business, beginning with the Fall season. In fact, there are evidences of a favorable change already. The improved outlook is mainly attributable to the fine crop prospects throughout the country.

COLORED BOY HURT.

Jumped from a Street Car—Fell and Broke His Right Arm.

A small colored boy, Oscar Moore, about eight years of age, yesterday afternoon, while performing a mischievous act, had his right arm broken above the elbow.

Moore and about a dozen other boys, from eight years of age up, were jumping on and off—"stealing a ride"—on a street car in motion. The car at the time was in charge of Conductor Priest, and had on board a number of colored excursionists from Greensboro, and started from Front and Grace streets to the Seacoast depot. During the entire down-town trip the boys kept jumping on and off the cars, much to the annoyance of the conductor, and without the slightest regard for his commands to keep off. When the car was on Castle street, between Second and Third, Moore jumped off the car and another boy, about fifteen years old, also jumped, falling upon Moore, knocking him down and breaking Moore's right arm. The injured boy was carried to Dr. Wright Hall's drug store, close by, where he received medical attention.

The are a number of small boys in the city who are in the habit of "stealing rides" on moving cars, in utter disregard of the warnings of the conductors of the different cars, and unless such escapades are stopped disaster may overtake the wayward that may result in the loss of life.

Obadiah Jenkins Dead.

Obadiah Jenkins, the well-known huckster, died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning after an illness of several weeks. He was taken suddenly ill on the street some months since and it is believed that he never completely recovered from that attack. His wife and two children survive him.

The funeral was conducted yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m. at the late residence of the deceased, corner of Front and Kidder streets.

Col. Hinsdale of Raleigh Here.

Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, arrived in the city yesterday. He is here to take depositions in the case of Stokley vs. the National Mutual Life Insurance Company, which will be tried at Duplin court week after next. The case grew out of the refusal of the company to pay the death claim on the life of the late J. B. Stokeley, on the ground that the record of the family for consumption had not been truthfully represented.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cent This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculte the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

On account Grand Encampment of North Carolina, I. O. O. F., Raleigh, N. C., August 4th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to that point from Wilmington, N. C., August 2nd, 3rd and 4th, limited August 9th, 1897, for return, at rate of $3.55 for the round trip.

W. N. & N. RAILROAD.

Judge Simonton's Decree Confirming the Sale of the Road to the Hon. Warren G. Elliott and Associates.

Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., solicitor for the State Trust Company of New York, in the cause of that company vs. the W. N. & N. Railway Company, returned from Flat Rock yesterday, where he went last Friday to get Judge Chas. H. Simonton to confirm the sale of the road as made by Col. A. M. Waddell, Master Commissioner, on July 15, to Hon. Warren G. Elliott and associates in a corporation to be known as the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad Company. The decree confirming the sale was filed yesterday afternoon in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court.

The deed transferring the property will be given the new railroad company when it has deposited the remainder of the purchase money, $895,000, in the Atlantic National Bank to the credit of the cause; the decree providing that the same shall be done on or before the 31st of July. The decree is as follows:

This cause coming on to be heard upon the report of the Master Commissioner, Alfred M. Waddell, duly filed in the cause showing to the Court that the defendant herein did fail to comply with the directions contained in the decree of sale heretofore made in this cause, to pay or cause to be paid within twenty days from the date of said decree into the registry of this Court to the credit of this cause a sufficient sum of money to pay all costs and expenses of this action and in addition thereto a sufficient sum to pay the sum of one million and four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, together with the interest accrued and to accrue on said bonds from the 1st day of February, 1897, to the time of such payment, and that in accordance with said decree of sale, the said Master Commissioner did cause to be advertised for sale all the said mortgaged premises and property, real, personal and mixed, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises, specifically set forth in this cause and in the said decree made as aforesaid, by public notice published five times a week for four consecutive weeks in the Wilmington *Messenger* and the MORNING STAR, two newspapers published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., and in the Newbern *Journal*, a newspaper published in the city of Newbern, and also once a week for four consecutive weeks in the *Manufacturers' Record*, a publication made in Baltimore, Md., giving in said notices the time, place and terms of said sale, and in accordance with the same did on the 15th of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock m. in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county, in the city of Wilmington, N. C., expose and offer for sale by public auction to the highest bidder, all of the said railroad and property, rights, franchises and privileges as described in said decree and upon the terms named therein, and that then and there Warren G. Elliott for himself and associates in a corporation to be called the Wilmington and Newbern Railroad Company, became the purchaser thereof at the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and the said Master Commissioner further reporting to the Court thereon that five thousand dollars was deposited with him in cash by said purchaser at the time of sale, which sum has been deposited in the Registry of this Court in accordance with said decree, and that an agreement in writing was made between the said purchaser and the said Master Commissioner for the payment of the balance of the purchase money, either in cash or in bonds, as provided for by said decree, on or before the 31st day of July, 1897; and further that the said Master Commissioner having reported that the said sale and price was a fair one and did recommend the confirmation thereof.

It is now by the Court ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said report of the said Master Commissioner and the said sale made by him to the said Warren G. Elliott for himself and associates in a corporation to be called the Wilmington and Newbern Railroad Company, be and the same is hereby in all respects approved and confirmed.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that upon the deposit of the purchase money either in the Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., subject to the order of this Court in this cause by the said purchaser, or upon the payment thereof in bonds as directed by said decree, the said Master Commissioner is hereby empowered, instructed and directed to make and deliver to the purchaser at said sale or to his or their assigns a good and sufficient deed in law conveying all the property, real, personal and mixed, so sold by him.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that upon the execution and delivery of said deed by the said Master Commissioner to the said purchaser or his assigns that H. A. Whiting, the Receiver heretofore appointed in this cause, shall thereupon make immediate delivery of all the said property to the said purchaser or his assigns, and immediately thereafter file his accounts before the Clerk of this Court as directed in the decree heretofore made.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the fund derived from the said sale shall be applied and distributed according to and in the manner specifically set forth in the said decree of sale heretofore made in this cause.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said Master Commissioner be and is hereby allowed such sum as may hereafter be filed as compensation for making the sale and executing the deed to the purchaser in accordance with the said decree.

And this cause is retained for further direction.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, Circuit Judge.

24 July, 1897.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—11 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 76 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—27 casks spirits turpentine, 209 bbls rosin, 76 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—14 casks spirits turpentine, 42 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—5 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls rosin.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—179 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Driver—26 casks spirits turpentine, 61 bbls rosin, 56 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 11 bales; spirits turpentine, 954 casks; rosin, 490 bbls; tar, 155 bbls; crude turpentine, 33 bbls.

WIND AND RAIN

A Cyclone in East Wilmington—Several Houses Damaged—Heavy Rainfall—Streets Badly Washed.

East Wilmington was visited by a cyclone on Sunday afternoon last, an occurrence the least bit unusual in these parts. The path of the cyclone was about one hundred feet wide and in a northeasterly direction. Evidences of its destructive passage are seen in the woods just beyond the second toll-house. In this vicinity there are a number of trees blown down, showing the violence of the wind. Passing on, it swept over the orchard of Mr. Tom Kenan, breaking down some of the trees and also causing considerable damage by shaking down the unripe fruit.

An outhouse on a colored man's place was blown down and slight damage wrought in several places, but the cyclone was at its worst and inflicted the greatest damage when it struck the house of Mr. C. S. Riggs, in East Wilmington.

The main body of the house was taken from its supports and set down several feet away from its former position. A portion of the roof was also blown off and landed in a field near-by, and an ell to the building was torn away. Strange to say, nobody was hurt. Mr. Riggs, his wife and seven children and several visitors were in the house at the time, and Mr. Riggs saw the cyclone coming, but presumably too late to vacate.

Mr. Riggs considers that his loss is five or six hundred dollars. This includes loss on furniture, which was badly damaged.

IN THE CITY

there was more rain than wind. In fact the rainfall was heavier than it has been in some time, 2 60 inches fell in the twenty-four hours from 8 a. m. Sunday to 8 a. m. yesterday, but practically all of this fell within two hours Sunday afternoon.

There was slight damage done in several parts of the city. The new store of Mr. I. Shrier was undermined at one corner. A new dwelling house near the corner of Second and Ann streets was also partially undermined.

The streets were left in pretty bad shape, and Capt. Bryant and force will have hard work for some time in getting them in order again. The water collected in front of Solomon's shoe store on Market street to such an extent that it rose above the pavement and entered the store.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

St. Louis, 8; Boston, 2.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 6.
Louisville, 4; Brooklyn 1.
Chicago-Cincinnati—rain.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Brooklyn at Louisville.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Baltimore.

SUNDAY'S GAMES

Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 1; Louisville, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Washington 8.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent
Boston	53	28	.697
Cincinnati	48	25	.658
Baltimore	48	26	.649
New York	45	30	.600
Cleveland	42	34	.552
Philadelphia	38	43	.475
Pittsburg	35	40	.466
Chicago	36	44	.450
Louisville	35	44	.443
Brooklyn	32	44	.421
Washington	30	45	.393
St. Louis	18	60	.280

Corbett pitched Baltimore's winning game Sunday.

New York and Cleveland played eleven innings yesterday, the main feature of each being the wrangling and dickering of both teams. Rusie was in the game.

St. Louis did Boston up "brown" yesterday. The game was won in the eighth inning on a home run by Geachy, Callys' single and Cross' triple.

After the third inning yesterday the Phillies made thirteen hits off Hawley, the Pirates puzzler, with a total of eighteen bases.

The Louisville-Brooklyn game yesterday was both slow and uninteresting. The Colonels had a picnic.

Saw Mill Burned.

Sunday morning the saw mill of Mr. Victor B. Brittain, on the west side of the Northeast river, about a quarter of a mile from Hilton bridge, was consumed by flames. A blacksmith shop, a store room and an office, which were separate from the mill, were also burned. The mill, which was 130 feet long and 40 feet wide, and the outer buildings were the property of Mr. Thos. Evans, of this city. Neither Mr. Brittain nor Mr. Evans carried any insurance on their property. For the past several days Mr. Brittain had been out of town, and returned yesterday only to find his mill in ashes.

The Charlotte Band Left Yesterday.

The Charlotte Band left yesterday afternoon after having spent a week at Carolina Beach. They were delighted with their stay at the beach and expressed their regrets at not being able to meet with the Second Regiment Band of Wilmington to-night.

Death of Mrs. Jane Paul.

Mrs. Jane Paul, residing on Front street, between Dawson and Wooster, died on Sunday last, and will be buried at 10 o'clock to-day from her late residence. She was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a number of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

On account G. A. R. Annual Encampment, Buffalo, N. Y., August 23rd to 28th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to that point from Wilmington, N. C., August 21st 22nd and 23rd, good to return until September 1st, 1897, at rate of $21.05 for the round trip.

MURDER NEAR RALEIGH

WILL KELLY SHOT AND KILLED TOM DUNN.

Baptists Take Action to Prevent Sabbath Desecration—Crops in Fine Condition—The State's Representative at the International Geological Congress—White Man Who Resisted Arrest Shot by a Constable.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, July 26.

Will Kelly, colored, was shot by Tom Dunn, colored, at Forestville, sixteen miles from here, Saturday night. Kelly died Sunday morning. Kelly started at Dunn with a rock and the latter shot him. Dunn has not been captured; he made his escape, although there were twenty-five witnesses to the tragedy. This is the third murder in Wake Forest township this year.

The Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle has taken action regarding Sunday selling in Raleigh. Mr. N. B. Broughton made a speech in church yesterday morning, and said that pop, lemonade, tobacco, watermelons, beer, whiskey, etc., were sold in little shops throughout the city on Sunday. The conference of the church appointed a committee to secure the adoption of an amendment preventing selling anything on Sunday except medicine. The amendment was defeated by the aldermen and Mr. Broughton expressed great indignation because of this. He is determined that it shall be adopted, if possible, next Friday night by the Board.

The Heck estate of Raleigh owns over a thousand acres in the Klondyke district of Alaska.

The crops around Raleigh are in excellent condition and an abundant harvest is anticipated.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris and Commissioner Mewborne have returned from Washington. The Bulletin has not yet been reinstated as second class mail matter, but they think the Assistant Postmaster General will have it done soon.

Mr. H. B. C. Nitze, assistant State geologist, was this morning appointed by the Governor representative from the State of North Carolina at the International Geological Congress, which will be held in the city of St. Petersburg, Russia. He is now in Europe.

Secretary Chas. Fagan says from the county returns thus far, Robeson has the most bicycles. Clay has none. The valuation of bicycles ranges from $90 to $44. The average valuation of land in Swain county is $1.68. The valuation of horses in the different counties shows great variation. In one county the average value is $33, in another $47. He believes if property, real and personal, was properly valued there would be abundant revenue.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

A fellow named Rogers and Mary Lucas, both white, were guilty of disorderly conduct at the Park. They escaped but a constable intercepted them at Method. The man resisted and ran and the constable shot him through the thigh.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Johnson, Colored, to be Tried To-morrow for Criminal Assault—A Few Unimportant Cases Tried Yesterday.

The second week's session of the Criminal Court commenced yesterday.

The case against Edw. F. Hanna, agent for the Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Baltimore, Md., charged with the larceny of an insurance policy, was continued until the next term, upon the request of one of the defendant's counsel, Geo. L. Peschau, Esq.

The grand jury, during the afternoon, filed into court and presented a true bill against Geo. Johnson, colored, charged with criminal assault. Johnson was brought into court, arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The case was set for trial to-morrow, and a special venire of thirty-five jurors summoned. D. B. Sutton, Esq., will appear for the defendant.

Henry Styron and Fletcher Thompson, the young white men charged with sending in a false alarm of fire, were also brought into court for trial, but owing to the absence of a State's witness the case was postponed.

Other cases were disposed of during the day as follows:

Lonnie Brown, charged in two cases with trespass. Sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the county house of correction in the first case, and judgment suspended in the second.

Moses Devine, charged with assault with a deadly weapon. Submitted, and judgment was suspended upon payment of costs.

Henry Smith, charged with larceny. Verdict guilty, and judgment suspended upon payment of costs; but defendant discharged as insolvent.

A. P. Balton, charged with larceny Verdict not guilty.

Charles Walker, alias Red, charged with larceny. On trial; case given to the jury.

At 5 o'clock Court took a recess until to-day.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Amos Jones, colored, appeared before United States Commissioner R. H. Bunting yesterday to answer to the charge of larceny; stealing lead from the revenue cutter *Morrill*. After hearing the evidence Commissioner Bunting placed the defendant under a $300 justified bond for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court. Jones failed to give bond and was committed to jail.

Let the Star Follow You.

STAR subscribers who are going away for the Summer will receive the paper regularly by mail by leaving orders for it at this office. Addresses will be changed as often as desired.

The Seaboard's Souvenir.

The Passenger Department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., has issued an unique, attractive and useful souvenir in the shape of a paper weight, being a bale of cotton reduced to about two by three inches, lying on a truck, while an idle negro, seated on the bale, enjoys his watermelon. This attractive, as well as useful article, can be obtained by sending 25 cents in stamps to T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent, Portsmouth, Va., to cover cost of mailing.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

COLORED MAN SHOT.

Henry Taylor Fires a Pistol at an Intruder on His Premises and Brings Down Sandy Bell.

Last night between 10 and 11 o'clock Henry Taylor, colored, shot Sandy Bell, also colored, in the left side, inflicting a painful wound.

Taylor stated to a STAR representative that he lives on Walnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and last night was about to retire when he heard a noise on the outside; that he went to the window and shot a pistol. A little while afterwards he heard a noise like some one jumping over his fence; he again went to the window and saw a man retreating from the yard; he hailed the man three or four times, and, upon receiving no reply, fired at the man, hitting him in the left side.

The intruder turned out to be one of Taylor's neighbors, Sandy Bell, who claimed that he went into Taylor's yard to get a few sticks of wood.

Superintendent of Health, Dr. McMillan, was summoned to the aid of the injured man, and had him sent to the hospital. The wound is not a dangerous one. The bullet entered the left side, struck the ninth rib and started down. Taylor went to the City Hall and gave himself up.

Excursion to Carolina Beach To-day.

All who "take in" the excursion of the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 to Carolina Beach to-day will enjoy a most delightful day's outing and at the same time contribute something towards defraying the expense which the company will incur by attending the North Carolina State Firemen's Tournament to be held at Fayetteville next week. The programme for the day's amusement is a specially selected one, and is under the direction and personal management of the following committee, viz: Messrs. H. J. Gerken, J. K. Williams, W. P. Monroe and Geo. Harriss, Jr. The steamer *Wilmington* will make four trips to and from the beach, leaving the city at 9.30 a. m., 3, 5.15 and 8 p. m.

TEXAS INTER-STATE DRILL.

Governor's Guard of Austin First, and Morton Cadets of Washington Second.

SAN ANTONIO, July 25.—The San Antonio Inter-State drill and camp of instruction came to a close this evening at 6 o'clock with the announcement of the award of the prizes as follows:

Class A—First prize, $3,000 and the Inter-State championship cup, Governor's Guard, of Austin, Texas, with a percentage of 95.6; second prize $1,000, Morton Cadets, of Washington, D. C., percentage 95.5; third prize, $500, Seeley Rifles, of Galveston, percentage 99.85.

Zouaves' Contest—First prize, $1,000, Neeley Zouaves, of Memphis, Tenn.; second prize, $750, Dallas Zouaves, Dallas, Texas; third prize, $500, San Antonio Zouaves, San Antonio, Texas.

THE COTTON CROP.

No New Bales Heard From So Far This Season.

[*Savannah News.*]

The cotton factors have not as yet received any news regarding "first bales." The planters are busy getting ready for the harvesting of the coming crop. The season is about three weeks late this year, and the first bale is not expected here until about August 1. Last year the season was also late; the first bale of the 1896-97 crop was received here July 28, and was sold at public auction. It was covered in gold bands and shipped to New York, where it was sold at 20 cents a pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At the Unlucky Corner.
CHEAP, CHEAP.
Fox River Butter.
CHEAP, CHEAP.
Highest grade of Butter cheap, cheap, cheap, at retail lower than ever before in Wilmington.
Quantity to one person limited.
This week only.
S. W. Sanders.
jy 27 tf

Lorrillard's Snuff
In all sizes and shapes.
30 Boxes Terrapin Tobacco.
Also most other grades Snuffs, as well as numerous other grades of Tobacco.
For sale low by
D. L. GORE,
jy 27 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

2,000 Bushels Corn
FOR SALE CHEAP,
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street,
jy 27 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS!

TURNIP SEED,
Crop 1897,
JUST ARRIVED
ALL VARIETIES PLANTED IN THIS SECTION.
The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices.
Write for quotations.
ROBERT R. BELLAMY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
je 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

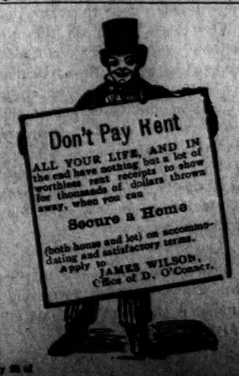
Shoes for Everybody.
Shoes that fit.
Shoes that wear.
Shoes that give comfort.
Shoes that give satisfaction.
We need your trade, and invite your attention to our well selected stock. When in need of anything in Shoes call on yours truly and respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
Successors to H. C. Evans.
115 Princess Street. jy 18 tf

We Have In Stock To-day
Beautiful N. C. Peaches,
In Baskets and Crates.
Pineapples, Fresh.
BEST BUTTER—as well as Sugar and Spice and everything nice.
R. W. HICKS,
Wholesale Grocer.
jy 20 D&W tf

New Catch Mullets.
2,000 Pounds New Mullets.
1,150 Bags Liverpool Salt.
1,400 Bundles Cotton Ties.
1,100 Rolls Bagging.
1,700 Pounds Soap.
650 Kegs Nails.
100 Boxes Meat.
480 Bales Hay.
Prices on application.
W. B. COOPER.
jy 25 D&W tf Wilmington, N. C.

BUY THE BEST.
BONEY & HARPER'S
Choice Table Meal
IS BY COMMON CONSENT
The Best on the Market
A trial will convince you.
jy 21 tf

Hall & Pearsall
Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of
Groceries and Provisions
Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.
Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
ap 10 D&W tf


Don't Pay Rent
ALL YOUR LIFE, AND IN the end have nothing but a lot of worthless rent receipts to show for thousands of dollars thrown away, when you can
Secure a Home
(both house and lot) on accommodating and satisfactory terms.
Apply to JAMES WILSON,
Office of D. O'Connor.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1897

PLAYING POLITICS.

When President McKinley sent his message to Congress Saturday asking that action be taken for the establishment of a monetary commission to consider the currency question and devise some plan for the betterment of the present system, he knew there was not the slightest probability of that being done. He had no doubt that the House, being largely Republican, would favorably consider it, but he knew that the Senate would not. He knew that they were rushing the tariff through in hot haste to get out of Washington and that they wouldn't consider anything after they got through with that. His purpose in sending it in when he did was simply to conciliate those who have been clamoring for currency reform, and to whom he had pledged himself to move in that matter.

But there was another motive. The currency issue is on in Ohio, Iowa and Kentucky, and he didn't think it would be a good thing for his party in Ohio and Iowa, if nothing was said about reform, especially as the Indianapolis committee had made a direct appeal to him to invite the attention of Congress especially to that. While apparently anxious to keep his word with them, he dallied, gave out that he would send in such a message within a few days, then reconsidered and procrastinated, undecided what to do, until the conviction strengthened that silence might be dangerous from a political standpoint, and then the message was forthcoming when he knew it could effect nothing as far as Congress was concerned.

And perhaps it is as well that it failed, for a commission on the lines that he proposes would be a failure. He didn't ask for a currency commission but for a commission to more fully establish the gold standard than it is established and to remove every impediment in the way of the gold standard pure and simple. If that isn't what his message and the quotation from his inaugural address means, then it would be difficult to tell what it does mean. Our money is all good enough now, he says, but he desires to have the monetary system so changed that all doubts as to what all our money may be in the future may be removed, which means that he wants to get the doubtful factor—the Government paper—replaced by some other kind of money issued on a gold basis, for which the Government will be a sort of sponsor and only indirectly responsible. It looks to us as if he contemplated the widening of the scope of the national banks, retiring the Government notes as speedily as practicable, and turning over the issue of notes to the national banks, as suggested at the late New York Bankers meeting at Saratoga.

They hold, as do all of the gold advocates, that there can be no real currency reform until the Government notes are retired, and cease to be factors in our currency system. No plan has yet been suggested by any of them of which this was not the essential feature. That's what they call "taking the Government out of the banking business," by depriving it of the function of issuing notes, turning that function over to the banks, of which the Government is made the silent partner, assuming a certain amount of responsibility and supervision without sharing in any of the profits.

That is not the kind of currency reform the American people are looking for, and that is not the kind they expect. They have had entirely too much of that kind of a thing already, too much of the Government playing second fiddle to the first fiddle of the gentlemen who have been running the big banks, the United States Treasury and the bond issues, which they have found such a good thing that they want more, until every dollar of the Government notes is replaced by its equivalent in bonds, interest-bearing bonds, which will take millions annually out of the Treasury, millions in gold, every dollar of which must come out of the taxes paid by the people.

This will give an excuse when gold is short for issuing more bonds, to raise the gold to pay the interest and thus the bonds will increase, as will also the annual interest paid by the people. That's part of the game. It will also give an excuse for keeping up the tariff to raise the money necessary to pay the interest on these bonds, and thus the people will be taxed again on the goods they buy, and the high tariff will be perpetuated while he advocates of the McKinley currency reform have control of the Government. That kind of reform will be considerably worse than no reform at all, so that we do not think that any real reformer will be disappointed because Mr. McKinley's message didn't strike fire in the Senate.

There are said to be fifty seven frog farms in this country, and the runners of them are not doing all the croaking, either.

MINOR MENTION.

As there has been some question as to whether the act passed by the last Legislature making it a misdemeanor to fail to pay taxes within the time (September 1st) prescribed by law applied to all taxes or only to privilege taxes, the Raleigh *News and Observer* has asked for the opinion of the Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor, all of whom agree that it applies to all taxes. When the question was first called to his attention the Attorney General expressed the opinion that the law was unconstitutional on the ground that in this State one cannot be imprisoned for debt, but on the 28th of June he changed his mind and gave an official opinion that the law is constitutional and applies to all taxes; so that, according to these opinions, and they are doubtless correct as the law reads, any person who fails to pay the taxes assessed against him by the 1st day of September may be indicted, fined $500 and sent for six months to jail. As the act reads there is no option left to the Sheriff, Judge or Solicitor, for it is made the duty of the sheriffs to report the delinquents, and it is made the duty of the Judges to turn the list of delinquents over to the Solicitor to the end that they "may be prosecuted." Possibly some State in the Union may, at some time, have had a law similar to this on its statutes, but we doubt it. The unique distinction of having conceived and passed such a law belongs to the mongrel combine that dominated the last Legislature. If that law be carried out the jails in North Carolina will be crammed with people, and if the officers do their duty, as prescribed by the law, it will be carried out.

***

As the new tariff bill is now the law prosperity can have no decent excuse for not coming right along, and the Republicans who patched it up and forced it upon the country will have no decent excuse to give if prosperity continues to loiter on the way. They have banked on this tariff as the panacea for our ills and they must stand or fall by it, with a much better prospect of falling than standing. But now that they have it they are not banking on the new tariff as much as they on some other things with which they or their tariff have had nothing to do, and chief among these are the good crops. The farmers have been blessed with a bountiful harvest; we will have lots of stuff to ship to countries that need it, and this will bring lots of money into the country, so that after all they are counting more on the good crops than they are on their prosperity-producing tariff, in which they are right, although they have not the honesty or candor to admit it. The probabilities are that with a lower tariff, the farmer's supplies would find a better and more profitable market abroad, with better prices and larger sales and thus bring us more prosperity than they will under this handi-capping, trade-crippling tariff.

***

When a few years ago Jack Frost jumped on the orange groves of Florida, ruined the then growing crop and killed so many of the trees it was regarded as a very great calamity, and it did really seem so, but we can't always tell. With the destruction of these orange groves some of the planters began to turn their attention to the cultivation of "Cuba" tobacco, the supply of which was made short by the war in Cuba, and the demand proportionately great. The first experiments proved successful and were followed by an increase of acreage the next season. This proved successful, and was followed with a much larger increase of acreage this year with the best and most profitable of all the crops planted, bringing in some localities over $1,500 an acre. With such success and such results it follows as a matter of course that tobacco culture will become one of the established industries of that State, and one in which the planters there will have little competition to fear, for the area in which that kind of tobacco can be grown is limited. It will be some years before Cuba can become a competitor, for it will take some years to recover from the exhaustion of this war, and by that time the industry will have made such headway in Florida that it need not fear even Cuban competition.

—As stated by our Taylorsville correspondent in Tuesday's *Landmark*, Prince and Millner, the parties charged with robbing the postoffice at Taylorsville, were bound to the Federal Court at Statesville in a bond of $500 each. The bond was subsequently reduced to $300 each, but up to this time it has not been given and the parties are still in jail here. —— According to the report of the evidence made by our Taylorsville correspondent, the case against Price and Millner appears to be rather weak. Postoffice Inspector Dexter tells the Winston *Journal* that some of the witnesses for the government "got weak in the knees when it came to swearing and refused to tell the tales they told off the stand." The inspector, however, is confident that he will have sufficient evidence to convict the men when the case comes up in the Federal Court.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: Our vigilant police report the appearance of a wonderful light in the heavens about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The strange luminary was not directly visible, but its brightness fell with great force on the clouds in the north. The light was so plain as to cause one of the policemen to start for the rope of the fire bell.

— Asheville *Citizen*: In view of the number of rumors that have gained circulation since Monday, when Mrs. Minnie L. Cocke, wife of former Mayor W. J. Cocke, was found dead in her room with a pistol at her side, Coroner G. W. Reed to day decided to set them at rest by holding an official inquiry into the matter.

— Washington *Messenger*: Sam'l Walker, colored, while under the influence of whiskey last night, stabbed his mother in the thigh, causing her to lose about a half gallon of blood. The rascal made for her throat, but she fortunately dodged. His mother was endeavoring to keep him quiet when he did his dastardly work. He is now behind prison bars.

— High Point *Enterprise*: James Addison Leach, a prominent citizen of Thomasville, and well known in this community as well as in the State, died Tuesday morning, July 20th, at his residence, of heart disease. The deceased was a native of Trinity, Randolph county, but located when very young at Thomasville, from which place he volunteered at the beginning of the war, participating in many famous battles, and surrendered at Appomattox, Va.

— Salisbury *World*: Last Tuesday the five-year old child of Mr. Addison Fritts, of Davidson county, was bitten by a mad dog. On the same day the child was taken to Lexington and J. N. Craven's mad stone was applied to the wound. The stone adhered and is still adhering. Yesterday Deputy Collector F. M. Thompson and Mr. W. L. Rankin, of this city, who were in Lexington, were invited around to Mr. Craven's to witness the application of the stone. When they arrived it was removed and the poisonous substance in it was soaked out. The stone was then re-applied.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: Last Wednesday Mr. Joseph Terry, one of the defendant's witnesses in the case of State against Thomas Robertson, swore that he stood in a certain store near Milburnie and saw into the room in the rear of the store through a door connecting the two rooms, and described to the court what he witnessed there. The prosecution then introduced Treasurer Knight, Mr. James Upchurch, Mr. Hodge and several other witnesses who swore that this was an impossibility, since there was no door and never had been one connecting these two rooms. Judge Robertson issued a bench warrant for Terry's arrest for perjury and he has since been in the custody of the sheriff.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— That conference report which was heralded through the country as a victory for the people achieved through the brave and patriotic stand of Tom Reed figures out just $1,900,000 more for the sugar trust than the bill which passed the Senate. Reed's patriotism is dead.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

—— Some Light is thrown on the state of civilization in Spain by the report that a member of the Government carreid a revolver to a banquent and proposed to use it when a free fight arose among the guests. Senor Canovas's statement that it was highly necessary for the Government to consider the subject of reforms for Cuba would seem to apply with equal force nearer home.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— Henry Watterson says that the party or faction to which he has attached himself will appeal to Democrats this fall, and if the verdict does not show "that we represent a great and weighty volume of public opinion—then there's an end." It has generally been supposed that the class that Watterson now poses with gave importances to the claim that his party was the representative of money—a party independent of public opinion, the kind of people who contemptuously answer any criticism with "The public be d——d."—*Richmond State, Dem.*

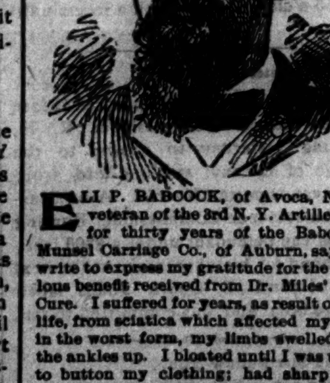
— "Matrimony," said the sweet girl boarder, "is a holy rite!"

"Why, then," asked Asbury Peppers, with the air of a man sure of his ground, "why, then, is it that so many who marry find they are wholly left?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

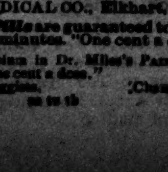
Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.



ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."



Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.

June 18 1y   su tu th   Change.

TWINKLINGS.

— The new woman who wears bloomers and rides a man's wheel is no gentleman.—*Phil. Record.*

— Russell—I'm going to cut dogwood cane.

Read—Are you going to take the bark off.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

— Miss Smiley—There goes Mr. Sparks. He's dreadfully soft, isn't he?

Miss Scorcher—Yes. He's the softest man I ever ran over.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— Wife—Is that you, George?

Husband—Yes, my dear.

Wife—O. I am so glad! I'm always afraid there's a man in the house till you come.—*Up to Date.*

— A statesman is a man who endorses us for a job and succeeds in getting us appointed. A politician is a man who is supporting some other fellow for the same job.—*Washington Post.*

— "Hout mon," said a much-plaided golfer, of local fame, to another.

"Come off," said the other, "hoot yourself; do you take me for an owl?"—*Albany Evening Journal.*

— Aunt—I hope you did the agreeable thing when Mr. Sweetser inflated your tire.

Mabel—Yes, Auntie; and the proper thing—a kiss for a blow, you know.—*Boston Transcript.*

— As the cop on the beat placed his arm around the waist of the servant girl he looked into her face and said: "Now Bridget, vez kin nivver say the police ain't around whin it's wanted."—*Philadelphia North American.*

HAUNTED PALACES.

The Spirit of Anne Boleyn Roams Through Hampton Court.

All the older of Queen Victoria's palaces are supposed to be peopled by supernatural occupants. Thus at Holyrood the ghost of the murdered Rizzio is supposed to promenade the gloomy old galleries after dark, and it is noteworthy that whenever any member of the reigning family is forced to spend a night in the capital of Scotland a hotel is preferred to the royal palace. Hampton court palace on more than one occasion during the last few years has witnessed a wholesale exodus of the numerous servants employed about the palace, in consequence of the antics of a specter which is alleged to be that of Queen Anne Boleyn, who was beheadedd by her husband, King Henry VIII.

It is all very well to laugh at this, but servants do not give up fat places, nor do titled ladies of limited means relinquish so great and highly prized a privilege as free apartments in a royal palace, for the sake of mere fancy or imagination. Further, it may be mentioned that there are official records to show that in the reign of King James II the corporation of the city of London paid for 12,000 masses to be said for the repose of the soul of Queen Anne Boleyn, with the object of "laying" her ghost. Unfortunately these masses do not seem to have been efficacious, for Queen Anne's specter continues to haunt the palace to this day.

The most uncanny of all the royal palaces in this respect is, however, that of Stockholm, which has been haunted to such an extent since the assassination within its precincts of King Gustavus III that twice it has been entirely razed to the ground and reconstructed, with the object of dislodging the supposed ghost. All, however, has been without avail.

The "little red man," who used to haunt the Tuileries before it was destroyed by fire at the time of the commune, and his twin brother, who still appears periodically as the precursor of death at the grand ducal palace of Darmstadt, are too well known to need more than passing reference here, and the same may be said of the "white lady" of the imperial palace at Vienna and of her similarly attired sister at the old royal palace of Berlin. Much has been written about this "white lady" of the Hohenzollerns, concerning the authenticity of whose appearances the late Emperor Frederick collected a wonderful array of records of the most convincing nature. She is supposed to be the specter of Countess Agnes of Orlamunde, who murdered her first husband, as well as her two children, in order to be able to marry the burgrave of Nuremberg, the ancestor of the electors of Brandenburg and of the house of Hohenzollern. The triple murder is asserted to have taken place within the precincts of this palace, which was built 450 years ago, is lighted by 1,000 windows and possesses as many rooms as the number of years of its existence.—London Letter in Chicago Record.

A Sample Snake Trap.

"Speaking of snakes," said the old circus man, "the snake catcher of our menagerie used to have a way of catching snakes that was very simple. There are some snakes that like hopper toads. He would take a soap box and cut a hole in the side of it and take it to where the snake he was after would be likely to come. He'd take along a hopper toad with him, and when he'd got to the place he would put the box down on the ground with the hopper toad inside.

"The snake would come along by and by and look in through the hole in the side of the box and see the toad. The hopper toad would back off as far as it could get—way over to the other corner—but it was no use. The snake would slide in through the hole—enough of him to reach across the box—and then it was goodby hopper toad. But it was also farewell snake, for with the hopper toad inside of him he could not back out. That part of him where the hopper toad was was bigger than the hole."—New York Sun.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion. Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SEVERE CLIMATES.

Limits of Man's Endurance of Extreme Heat and Cold.

Not the least interesting of the many results of Nansen's expedition are the records of meteorological observations that were continued almost uninterruptedly for the better part of three years and which throw distinct light upon the climatic conditions of the far north. These show what had already been well supported by scientists—that, so far as a minimum temperature is concerned, the highest northern latitudes are more favorably situated than many regions lying fully 15 degrees or 20 degrees—approximately 1,000 to 1,400 miles—farther to the south. The lowest reading of Nansen's thermometer, registered on board the Fram, was 61.5 degrees F., or some 12 to 15 degrees higher than the minimum noted by the British polar expedition of 1875-6 and 8 degrees above the minimum of Kane. The lowest winter temperature recorded by Mr. Peary was 53 degrees F. In strange contrast to this, in itself sufficiently severe temperature, are the rigors of certain less favored localities lying to the south. Thus, in the Kara sea, which lies between Nova Zembla and Siberia and whose center is approximately crossed by the seventy-third parallel of latitude, a temperature of 63 degrees is by no means uncommon, and the sea, partly from this cause and partly from the fact that it is so largely choked with ice, has justly received the name of the "ice cellar" of Eurasia.

At Yakutsk, in Siberia, a well known government post, lying considerably southward or outside of the arctic circle, a temperature of from 70 degrees to 80 degrees below is reported almost annually, and at Verkhojansk, which is situated almost within the same broad region, but somewhat on the polar side of the circle, there is a registry of 92 degrees for the month of January, 1894. Professor Mohn, the distinguished Norwegian scientist, asserts, moreover, that at the Russian station at the mouth of the Lena river, Siberia, the extraordinarily low temperature of 94 degrees F. has been recorded.

That man should be able to endure, one might say almost with impunity, such excessive severity of climate is not a little remarkable, and it is more surprising when it is considered in connection with his endurance of the opposite extreme—i. e., the highest summer temperature. We have as yet perhaps no absolutely reliable data for the highest sun temperature on the earth's surface, but it may be safely assumed to be in the neighborhood of or even beyond 150 degrees. It is claimed by Alexander von Humboldt that Ritchie observed near Mourzouk, in northern Africa, a temperature—in a measure reflected from the desert sands—of 135 degrees in the shade, which is probably the highest that comes authoritatively from the records of travelers. If this is true, then there can be little doubt that the sun temperature was fully 15 degrees higher. With the two extremes before us, then, we have for the human subject a climatic resistance of at least 244 degrees, or 32 degrees more than is found in the range between zero and the boiling point of water. How much more than this man could endure it is difficult to say, but doubtless many degrees could yet be added to either side of the thermometric scale without materially or necessarily affecting his system. His resistance to the temperature of furnace rooms, as is evidenced in the work of the stokers on board the transatlantic liners, is an indication of this, and yet, more, the remarkable experiments recently conducted by the eminent physicist, Raoul Pictet, upon his own person, when by artificial processes he subjected his body to a temperature of 165 degrees.—Indianapolis News.

Barrymore's Dilemma.

Maurice Barrymore was once in London with a new piece which he was anxious to have produced. He had read it to a manager, and it had been decided that he was to play the leading role. About a week after it was supposed to have been definitely settled Barry received a note from the manager asking him to call. Barrymore called, and the manager said: "I like the piece, old fellow, but I don't see how I can use you in the cast. Your beastly American dialect won't do at all, you know. They won't have it."

"Well, that's strange," said Barrymore. "They told me on the other side that they wouldn't have me on account of my beastly English dialect. What am I to do, give recitations on the transatlantic steamers?"—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Valuable Cold.

The attractiveness of the French capital was never better shown than by the case of a young American lady who would not take medicine for a cough. She didn't wish to get rid of it, she explained, because she got it in Paris.—Youth's Companion.

Life of a Locomotive.

Some careful experiments which have been made in England prove that the life of a locomotive is about 500,000 "train miles." In other words, that a locomotive of the latest approved pattern will run 500,000 miles before wearing out so as to be useless. In making this run of 500,000 miles the firebox will have to be renewed three times, the wheel tires five or six times and the crank axles from three to five times.

Taken on the Spot.

He read from "Hamlet" to his sweetheart, "Or if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool."

"Very well," she said sweetly, and the announcement was made as soon as the "fool" had seen the old folks.—Detroit Free Press.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Cough and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A VIEW OF BYRON.

What William Dean Howells Has to Say of the Poet.

How much wrong he did we should not now like to risk saying. We feel that it is not quite for us to say, though for whom it is to say is another matter. It would hardly at this day be a question of how far he had undermined faith, but how far he had undermined conduct, and probably his most crying sin will always be found to be that in his greatest poem he dealt falsely and to the enduring harm of all who give themselves up to his magic. This is the greatest of all pities, but no candid man can deny that the question of Lord Byron is ultimately the question of Don Juan, or that the thought of this is what first comes into the mind at mention of the poet's name. He is condemned to eternal association with a work whose beauties are seen through the shimmer of its putrescence and whose infamy no poet of a later time would accept for the sake of his fame. Byron is no longer a god, Byron is no longer a devil, but he was undoubtedly guilty of sin against the light which was in him.

His sin was largely a part of his pose, which was so largely a part of himself, and it must not be taken too seriously in making up a judgment of his character. He has been very much misjudged because he has been taken too seriously for good as well as for evil. Because he was turbulent and rebellious it was imagined that he was liberal; because he was splendid and profuse it was believed that he was generous, and he was always suffering from these misconceptions, both in his friends and in his foes.

The truth is that Byron was always an aristocrat with very feudal principles and instincts, and, though he gave his money and at last his life to the cause of Greek liberty, he died as distinctly for Byron as for Greece. There was a persistent boyishness in his nature, and with all his greatness he had few hours of maturity. His birth, his place, his experience, bred in him a youthful egotism which he never could put from him in his relations with others. He was not a judge of men or books, and his rash and coarse estimate of Keats was of the same quality as his estimate of Hunt. The texture of his strenuous mind was loose and rough; his work, except in rare and fortunate moments, had defects such as mark that of no other eminent poet; in his most magnificent passages he had touches of astonishing cheapness; he wore stage jewels over his cloth of gold. But he had bursts of true feeling amid his tawdriest declamation, and he gave proofs of real thinking in conditions which were alien even to any appearance of thinking.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Weekly.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute	@	6¼
Standard	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	12 @	14
Sides ℔ lb	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6 @	6¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5 @	5¼
Shoulders ℔ lb	4½ @	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22 @	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ lb	10 @	16
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	43 @	45
Virginia Meal	43 @	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	11 @	12½
Dairy, Cream	12 @	13
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	8½ @	11
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	@	10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 85 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 00 @	3 25
Choice	3 50 @	3 60
Straight	@	4 25
First Patent	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	43 @	45
Car load, in bags—White	43 @	43
Oats, from store	@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	@	40
Cow Peas	60 @	65
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	80 @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	1½ @	2
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5 @	5¼
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbados, in hhds	@	26
" " in bbls	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	@	26
" in bbls	@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 50 @	1 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	9 00 @	9 50
Rump	@	5 75
Prime	@	8 75
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	60
Lisbon	@	
American	35 @	60
On 125 lb Sacks	35 @	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 80 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	@	5¼
Standard A	@	5⅛
White Ex. C	@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden	@	4⅝
C. Yellow	@	3⅝
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	[illegible] @	4 50
Common Mill	[illegible] @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart		8 50
" Sap		6 00
5x24 Heart		5 00
" Sap	[illegible]	[illegible] 50
6x20 Heart	[illegible]	
" Sap	[illegible]	[illegible]
TALLOW	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHISKEY [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
WOOL [illegible] washed	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 24½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.20 per bbl for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm 21½, 20½c; rosin firm, $1.32½, 1.37½; tar quiet, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, 1.60, 1.70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	254
Rosin	490
Tar	155
Crude Turpentine	38

Receipts same day last year—176 casks spirits turpentine, 792 bbls rosin, 77 bbls tar, 162 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8⅛c for middling.

Ordinary	5⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	7⅛	" "
Low Middling	7⅝	" "
Middling	8⅛	" "
Good Middling	8 7-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—11 bales; same day last year 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26—Evening.—Money on call was steady at 1@2 per cent., last loan at 1@1½, closing offered at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet but firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@487½ for demand and 486¼@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485½@485½. Silver certificates 59¼. Government bonds stronger; twos, registered, 97½; fours, registered, 111½; fours, coupon, 112½; new fours, registered, 124½; new fours, coupon, 125½; fives, registered, 113½; fives, coupon, 114½. State bonds quiet; North Carolina sixes 126; North Carolina fours 102. Railroad bonds strong.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Rosin easier; strained common to good $1 55@1 57½. Spirits turpentine firm at 27@27½c.

CHARLESTON, July 26—Spirits turpentine firm, at 24c bid; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 45, I, K $1 55, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 90; W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 1,328 casks; receipts 1,870 casks. Rosin firm; sales of 3,060 barrels; receipts 5,053 barrels; last quotations: A, B, C, D $1 25, E $130, F $1 30, G $1 40, H $1 55, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 65, N $1 85, W G $2 05, W W $2 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—While business in cotton futures was unusually slack to-day, the market showed unmistakable signs of strength. Opening steady at an advance of 4@6 points, prices further improved 1@6 points with the market finally steady at a net gain of 4@8 points. Better news from Liverpool than looked for, reports of damage by continued heat, dry weather in Southern and Central Texas and portions of Arkansas and a hardening tendency of spot markets, both in this country and abroad, all tended to check selling and send shorts to cover. A number of attempts were made to raid the market but at no time throughout the session were there evidences of weakness. Several slight reactions followed selling for profits by timid longs, but a rally inevitably followed. The bulk of business done was for local account, with October receiving chief attention. Considerable switching of the August option to the more remote positions was a feature. New Orleans and foreign interests were early purchasers, but turned sellers at the highest point.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7 15-16c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; sales 67,600 bales; Jan'y 7 16, Feb'y 7 19, March 7 23, April 7 26, May —, July 7 54, August 7 52, September 7 25, October 7 17, November 7 11, December 7 13.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady middling uplands 7 15-16c; middling gulf 8 3-16c; sales of 660 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 1,034 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 300 bales; forwarded 859 bales; sales 660 bales; sales to spinners 560 bales; stock (actual) 66,897 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 802 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 200 bales; stock 114,015 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 1,163 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1,840 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,607,176 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,998,557 bales; exports to France 699,155 bales; exports to the Continent 2,135,447 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

July 26.—Galveston, quiet at 7⅝, net receipts 59 bales; Norfolk, firm at 8⅛, net receipts 8 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7 15-16, net receipts 157 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8⅛, net receipts 11 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 8 3-16, net receipts — bales; Savannah, firm at 7⅝, net receipts 48 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7¾, net receipts 494 bales; Mobile, strong at 7¾, net receipts 23 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 13-16, net receipts 63 bales; Augusta, firm at 8, net receipts 23 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¾, net receipts 724 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26—Evening—Flour opened strong but the late drop in wheat shut out buyers and at the close it was easier; Minnesota patents $4 35@4 60 winter patents $4 35@4 70. Wheat—spot closed quiet; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 80⅝@80⅝ afloat for August; No. 1 Northern New York 88⅛c afloat; options opened strong on higher cables and foreign buying, soon weakened under larger receipts of new wheat, the visible supply increase, liquidation and better spring wheat crop news; lost all the early advance and closed unchanged to ⅛c net higher; sales included No. 2 red July 83⅝@83⅝c, closed 83⅝c; September 78¼@80c, closed 78⅛c. Corn spot steady; No. 2 31⅛c at elevator and 33⅛c afloat; yellow mixed 33⅛c; options opened strong on higher cables but sold off under liquidation and better crop news, closing ⅛@¼c net lower; July closed 31⅝c; August 31¼@32¼c, closed 31⅝c; September 31⅝@32⅝c, closed 31⅝c. Oats—spot steady; No. 2 22c; options were quiet but steady all day, closing unchanged; September 21⅛@21⅛c, closed 21⅛. Lard steady; Western steam —; September $4 50, nominal; refined steady; Continent $4 70; South American $5 00; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork firm; old mess $8 00@8 59; new mess $8 75@9 50. Butter—market was quiet; Western creamery 11@15c; factory 7@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@12c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15c. Cheese steady; State large, white 7⅛c; do. colored 7⅝c; small colored 7¼@7½c; small white 7@7½c; Western part skims 4@5¼c; full skims 3½c. Eggs were steady; State and Pennsylvania 12½@13c; Western fresh 12c. Cotton seed oil firm. Petroleum dull. Rice firm. Molasses firm. Tomatoes, per carrier, Savannah and Charleston 75c@$1 00; Cabbage—Long Island, per 100, $2 50@3 50. Coffee—Spot Rio was quiet; mild quiet; sales 1,800 bags Bucaramanga, P.T. Sugar—raw firmer; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 3⅝c; sales 60,000 tons centrifugal, Muscovado and molasses from store at quotations; refined firmer; mould A 5⅛c; standard A 4⅞c; confectioner's A 4⅞c; cut-loaf and crushed 5⅝c; powdered 5⅛c; granulated 5c; cubes 5⅛c.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Wheat collapsed to-day after a brief struggle, in which the bears came off victorious. September was forced down from 74⅛c to 73c and closed at 73⅛c, a net loss of ⅝c. Sensational advices from abroad caused the opening spurt, but accumulating stocks and reassuring advices from the Spring wheat belt overcame outside influences. Corn was weak, likewise oats, on favorable weather and increased country offerings. Pork closed a shade lower while lard and ribs advanced slightly.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 76½; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red 76½@77. Corn—No. 2, 26½@26¾. Oats—No. 2 17¼c; No. 2 white 21¼@22¼; No. 3 do, 20@22c. Mess pork per barrel, $7 70@7 75. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 17½@4 20. Short rib sides, loose $5 25@5 37½. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 78, 78⅛, 76⅝, 76⅝c; September 73⅛@73⅜, 74⅛, 72, 72⅛c; December 74⅛@74⅝, 75⅛, 73⅛, 73⅛@73⅝c. Corn—July 27, 27, 26⅛, 26⅛c; September 27⅜, 27⅜, 26⅝, 26⅝@26⅜c; December 28⅛@28⅜, 28⅜, 27⅝, 27⅝c; May 31⅛, 31⅛, 30⅛@30⅜, 30⅛@30⅜. Oats—No. 2 July 17⅜, 17⅛, 17⅛, 17⅛; September 17⅜, 18, 17⅜, 17⅝c; May 20⅜, 20⅝, 20⅜, 20⅜. Mess pork—July closed $7 67½; September $7 77½, 7 80, 7 72½, 7 72½. Lard—September $4 22½, 4 27½, 4 22½, 4 25, October $4 17½, 4 30, 4 27½, 4 27½. Short ribs—September $4 67½, 4 70, 4 65, 4 67½; October $4 70, 4 72½, 4 70, 4 70.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour quiet; winter wheat patents $4 35@4.60; spring do $4 25@4 50; spring wheat straight $4 05@4 20. Wheat irregular and higher; spot and month 80¼@80⅜c; August 79¼@79½c; September 79@79½c; steamer No. 2 red 75¼@76; Southern wheat by sample 79@82; do on grade 78@81c. Corn steady; spot and month 31⅛@31⅛c; August 31⅛@31⅛c; September 31¼@31⅛c; steamer mixed 28@28⅛c; Southern white 32c; do yellow 35c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white 26¼@27c; No. 2 mixed 23½@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business and prices firm. American middling 4⅛d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 7,600 American. Receipts 2,000 bales, of which 1,900 were American. Futures opened quiet with a poor demand and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l m c): July 4 13-64@4 14-64d seller; July and August 4 12-64d seller; August and September 4 8-64d seller; September and October 4 1-64d seller; October and November 3 58-64@3 59-64d buyer; November and December 3 56-64d seller; December and January 3 54-64d buyer; January and February 3 53-64@3 54-64d; February and March 3 55-64d buyer; March and April 3 56-64d seller; April and May 3 56-64@3 57-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 27, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cora C Meader, 327 tons, Meader, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

BARQUES.

Nord America (Ital), 558 tons, Capero, Jas T Riley & Co.

Hans (Swed), 680 tons Lenander, Heide & Co.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year.   mar 29 tf

DUCRO'S

ALIMENTARY ELIXIR,

the best Tonic for

MALARIAL & other FEVERS.

Highly recommended by Physicians of Paris.

Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

IMPORTATION SCHEMES.

Why Japanese Matches and Toothpicks Are So Cheap.

It has often been a matter of wonder to casual purchasers that small articles of Japanese manufacture, such as toothpicks and fans, could be sold at such low prices. The small fans are sold at a cent apiece, while the dainty little toothpicks command the same price per bundle.

When one examines either of these products and speculates upon the amount of labor that must be spent to make them in any quantity, the natural inference is that the well known smallness of Japanese wages contains the explanation. At a first glance this seems to be the natural explanation. Such skilled workers as watchmakers get but a trifle more than $1 a week for their services, and the less skilled and more mechanical trades command a pittance that to our western ideas seems incredibly small.

But, small as the wages of the Japanese worker may be, there are considerations that indicate at once that some other cause must be found. There is a duty on both the articles mentioned, and in addition to this it must be remembered that Japan is a good piece away, and that, in the natural course, freights would give a considerable price in this market to articles that were entirely without cost in the orient.

A visit to several Japanese importing houses which deal exclusively in fine Satsuma and other native wares and in Japanese curios revealed the secret of the prices at which the small wares could be offered here. The large vases, which form the staple import of the concerns called upon, require the most careful packing, lest on their long journey they come to grief, and here is where the toothpicks and fans not only work their passage, but legally escape duty. Packed in and around the vases are many thousands of these articles, and by this use they lose their character as merchandise and become merely so much "packing." It would be difficult to estimate the enormous quantities of this "packing" which would be required for a single shipment of vases. The market here is constantly glutted, and New Yorkers can purchase here at home these trifles at the same prices that are asked in Tokyo, and their wonderful cheapness makes American competition totally out of the question.—Jewelers' Review.

HELP THAT COMES TOO LATE.

'Tis a wearisome world, this world of ours,
With its tangles small and great,
Its weeds that smother the spring flowers
And its hapless strifes with fate,
And the darkest day of its desolate days
Sees the help that comes too late.
Ah, woe for the word that is never said
Till the ear is too deaf to hear!
And woe for the lack to the fainting head
Of the ringing shout of cheer!
Ah, woe for the laggard feet that tread
In the mournful wake of the bier!
What booteth help when the heart is numb?
What booteth a broken spar
Of love thrown out when the lips are dumb
And life's bark drifteth far—
Oh, far and fast—from the alien past
Over the moaning bar?
A pitiful thing the gift today
That is dross and nothing worth,
Though if it had come but yesterday
It had brimmed with sweet the earth—
A fading rose in a death cold hand
That perished in want and dearth.
Who fain would help in this world of ours,
Where sorrowful steps must fall,
Bring help in time to the waning powers
Ere the bier is spread with the pall,
Nor send reserves when the flags are furled
And the dead beyond your call.
For baffling most in this weary world,
With its tangles small and great,
Its lonesome nights and its weary days
And its struggles forlorn with fate,
Is that bitterest grief, too deep for tears,
Of the help that comes too late.
—M. E. Sangster in New York Tribune.

England, Russia and India.

In Asia it has been the steady endeavor of Russian policy since Peter I to come nearer and nearer to India. The so called "last will of Peter the Great" is a proved forgery, but the ideas contained therein have mainly guided the course of the czars for more than 1½ centuries. By force and fraud and false promises made to England, whenever a new attack was prepared against one of the central Asian khanites, Russia has made her way gradually through an immense stretch of territory from the Caspian sea up to and even beyond the frontier of Afghanistan. Ever renewed breaches of the most solemn assurances—occasionally even given to Queen Victoria by a czar "on the word of a gentleman"—have been the regularly recurring incidents in these modern "Alexander expeditions" toward India.

For my part, I believe that in India England acts the useful part of a guardian of peace between contending races and creeds as well as a protector of the security of the country against possible attack from the north. She has, moreover, done away, by her legislation, with some of the worst abuses which were the outgrowth of Indian superstition. She has conferred upon multitudes of Indians the boon of a better system of instruction. She has recently made also some honorable efforts in the direction of popular self rule within her Asiatic empire. Let the hand of England be withdrawn, and tomorrow the bitter feuds of races and religions would throw India into a convulsion. Then a despotic power, detested by the best intellects in all its own chief cities, would presently step in as a conqueror, with an oppressive military organization, with a host of semibarbarous hordes as its retinue, and with an administration more corrupt than that of any oriental tyranny. Could progress thus be furthered?—North American Review.

English Music Hall Songs.

At music halls the songs, or those with the best chances of being popular, are written chiefly by only two or three writers, and to this fact sometimes is attributed what must be called their painful monotony, or, at the least, unhappy paucity, of theme. You have the mother-in-law, and the mother-in-law of course is a nuisance and an obstacle. You have the deceiving husband. You have the deceived or deceiving wife. Every one, it seems, is busy in doing that which he pretends not to be doing, yet which all the world assumes that he is certain to do. Along with these outworn themes, from which one would fain seek relief in some fresh observation of life and of the passing manners of the day, you have occasionally, if the hall is "popular" rather than fashionable, some very broad compliment to what are called the "working classes" as the base—the inevitable, priceless base—of society's column, and you have, in times especially of excitement, appeals to patriotism, some of which are sound, but some of which make one think of M. de la Rochefoucauld's remark that there are "few of us who have not sufficient strength to bear the misfortunes"—yes, even if those misfortunes be the wounds and death—"of other people."

The effect of familiarity and poverty of theme in the actual songs of the music halls is minimized, it is true, to some extent by the measure of "gag" of fresh and personal matter which the best comedians of the music hall—and many who are not the best—allow themselves to introduce. But, after all, of the songs of the music hall it has got to be said in parting from them that the greater part of their comedy is based on coarseness and that if you can imagine the relation of the sexes deprived altogether of its carnal side, or, if you will, that carnal side accepted once for all as healthy and above board, and so not open to innuendo or comment, the song of the music hall would at a stroke be deprived of half of its material.—Nineteenth Century.

Several of Them.

"That girl is a peach."

"Yes, but she thinks she is a whole orchard."—Twinkles.

THE SUNK LANDS.

A Gloomy and Forbidding Territory That Abounds In Game.

There is no stretch of country more gloomy or desolate than that vast territory in southeast Missouri and Arkansas known as the sunk lands. The bottom seemed to have dropped out when the "big shake," as the natives call the earthquake of 1811, occurred. To a novice in woodcraft or swamp navigation it is a most hazardous undertaking to penetrate far beyond the borders of this wilderness of cypress, elbow brush and other specimens of the lowland trees and tangled vine thickets. It is comparatively easy to move about when the cypresses monopolize the swamp, and when the season has been very dry, along in the fall, one can travel dry shod over parts of the great waste. There are numerous lakes, large and small, some of great depth. Most of these areas of open water are dotted with islands, and in many places fallen cypress trees and great black stumps make resting places for enormous turtles, snakes and other reptiles in summer, while in winter the raccoon, otter, mink and muskrat perch upon them to sun themselves in the daytime, and at night they use the logs when in pursuit of prey.

All throughout the sunk land districts are islands from a half to 20 acres in dimensions. The larger ones contain oak, hickory and smaller growths of underbrush, but most of them are covered with small cane, on which deer that find their way into the solitudes feed and fatten.

One of the most remarkable of these islands is known as Bone island and covers an area of about six acres. This island is a rendezvous for professional hunters, and it is rarely that the buzzards are not seen soaring above. It is a desolate, forbidding place and gets its name from the fact that it is literally covered with bones of animals and birds, from the horse down through natural history to the bones of ducks and geese. Of the latter great heaps can be seen at different places. These bleaching bones tell of merciless slaughter of wild game for their pelts and feathers.

It seems strange that men should destroy thousands of ducks and geese just for their plumage and quills. Every year when the weather is too warm to ship game three men, who make Bone island their place of abode, kill ducks and geese, strip them of their feathers and throw the carcasses in heaps for the buzzards to live upon.

The beautiful wood duck, which rears its young in the great swamp district, is the first bird to be slaughtered. The feather hunters begin in August to destroy these birds and never stop until they mate in the spring. Later in the season, when the big flight of wild fowl moves southward, the slaughter is something unprecedented.

The birds are "potted" in the night, when big guns are used that do deadly work among the flocks as they rest in the patches of open water. Not far from Bone island there is a ridge on which many oaks grow that are prolific in acorns. There the mallards go to feed in countless numbers. The writer has seen a moving mass, fully 100 feet wide and 300 yards long, of ducks in the gray of the morning, along this ridge, struggling to secure some of the acorns that fell from the oaks. One of the hunters on the island was laying for a shot, and when his big gun sounded the pandemonium that followed was indescribable. The roar of 10,000 wings and the cries of frightened, squeaking, fleeing game were absolutely startling. The hunter's double gun left 35 killed and wounded mallards in the water when the rest had flown. Inside of an hour the ducks had massed again, when 47 were added to the 35. Four double shots during the morning resulted in 105 ducks being killed. At night 75 more fell before the murderous weapon of the pot hunter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wrestling With English.

English speaking people are wont to think that other languages are much more difficult to pronounce than their own. Particularly is this true with regard to the vowel sounds of the languages, and, perhaps, more so with regard to the German vowels than to others.

This is not the only truth, however, and others find as much difficulty in pronouncing correctly the 29 different vowel sounds in the English language. This was somewhat ludicrously illustrated in the German department of the university recently.

Fraulein Schoen, instructor in German at the university, had not very long ago the name of Harry Hare, a well known young man on the east side, on the class roll. The fraulein was accustomed in calling the roll to address all the gentlemen in the class as Herr So-and-so.

One morning Mr. Hare was absent from recitation, and when the fraulein came to his name she called out:

"Herr Harry Hare!"

No one responded.

"Herr Harry Hare!" again called Fraulein Schoen, while the class, noticing the alliteration, began to smile.

"Is Herr Harry Hare here?" queried the teacher, and this time the class roared.

Any one who doesn't think it was funny should try to read this tale out loud, and then imagine that he wasn't to the manner born.—Minneapolis Tribune.

As a Frenchman Sees Us.

One moment you are tumbled through streets full of ruts and holes, the next moment you are ushered into the seclusion of as luxuriously appointed a hotel as is to be found in the wide world. In the morning you spend half an hour in a torture chamber, shot along on an endless chain and filled with tumbling human beings. In the evening you dine off gold plate and drink out of crystal vessels. As you walk up the streets you are accosted by a shivering, ragged, hollow cheeked mortal, who claims that he has no place to sleep and has had nothing to eat. In another moment you are in a palace, and from scores of boxes women lean forth, with the price of thousands of good dinners on their arms, shoulders and in their hair.

At several of the public balls, one of which I attended for an hour or two, women appeared in costumes and behaved in a manner that made my youthful memories of the Mabille seem somber and saltless. So far as my own experience goes, it has seemed to me that much of the immorality here among the upper classes is rather mental than physical. The intercourse between men and women is very free, or so it appeared to me, but the worst feature of it is the stories and slanders that they themselves circulate about one another. A certain unconscious hypocrisy is prevalent among the people of all classes.—"America and Americans From a French Point of View."

Why Grant Never Swore.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century, says: While sitting with him at the campfire late one night, after every one else had gone to bed, I said to him: "General, it seems singular that you have gone through all the rough and tumble of army service and frontier life and have never been provoked into swearing. I have never heard you utter an oath or use an imprecation." "Well, somehow or other, I never learned to swear," he replied. "When a boy, I seemed to have an aversion to it, and when I became a man I saw the folly of it. I have always noticed, too, that swearing helps to rouse a man's anger, and when a man flies into a passion his adversary who keeps cool always gets the better of him. In fact, I could never see the use of swearing. I think it is the case with many people who swear excessively that it is a mere habit, and that they do not mean to be profane. But, to say the least, it is a great waste of time."

His example in this respect was once quoted in my hearing by a member of the Christian commission to a teamster in the Army of the Potomac, in the hope of lessening the volume of rare oaths with which he was italicizing his language, and upon which he seemed to be placing his main reliance in moving his mule team out of a mudhole. The only reply evoked from him was: "Then thar's one thing sartin. The old man never druv mules."

Beauty In a Schoolhouse.

Especially in public buildings, says Mrs. Whitman in The Atlantic, is this ignorant treatment seen, for here "machine finish" has almost unlimited sway, and vulgar precedent is followed to the exclusion of many simple and excellent models which were the traditions of early colonial work. If one enters one of the more recent schoolhouses, one finds great care and pains shown in new systems of heating and ventilation. The rooms are lighted and warmed with increasing reference to health, comfort and general safety. But with these improvements is seldom found any recognition of the prime fact that practical convenience is perfectly served only when it is achieved beautifully.

It must be remembered that it is in these schoolhouses that the greater portion of the children get their first impressions of many things which consciously or unconsciously enter into life, impressions which create ideas, which control behavior. It is here that ideals are formed, here that much of what may be called home influence is felt, and here accordingly is it that all surroundings, as truly as all teaching, become part of the essential education.

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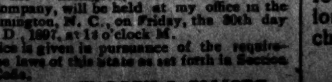

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad Company, purchasers of the property of the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad Company, will be held at my office in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, the 30th day of July A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock M.

This notice is given in pursuance of the requirements of the laws of this state as set forth in Section 698 of the Code.

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WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 pm	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 pm	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 pm	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 pm	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 pm	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 pm	*5 10pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 pm	5 32am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 pm	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 pm	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 pm	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 pm	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 pm	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 20am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 18pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 30pm

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 52pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 28pm
Arrive Monroe	5 55 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 20 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 53 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

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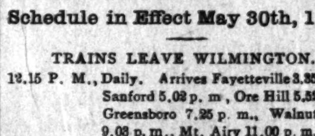

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TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

12.15 P. M., Daily. Arrives Fayetteville 3.35 p. m., Sanford 5.02 p. m., Ore Hill 5.52 p. m., Greensboro 7.25 p. m., Walnut Cove 9.03 p. m., Mt. Airy 11.00 p. m. Connects with Southern Railway at Greensboro, arriving Salisbury 8.50 p. m. Asheville 12.12 a. m., Knoxville 4.00 a. m., Chattanooga 7.40 a. m., Nashville 1.35 p. m., Charlotte 10.00 p. m., Atlanta 6.10 a. m., Danville 12.00 night, Lynchburg 1.58 a. m., Charlottesville 3.35 a. m., Washington 6.42 a. m., Baltimore 8.00 a. m., Philadelphia 10.15 a. m., New York 12.43 p. m.

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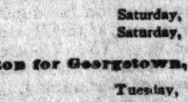

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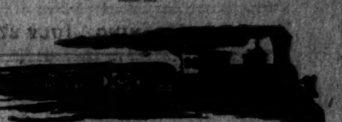


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.50 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 3.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.40 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.40 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 56 a m, Greenville 8.53 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 18a m, Weldon 11 33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 00 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4 05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m, Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 29 p m, arrive Florence 7 00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 34 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville.........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

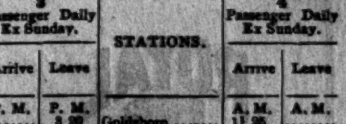
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 29 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston..........	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 36
6 27	6 42	Morehead City....	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

june 21

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1897

TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Secretary Alger Considering a Proposition for a Military Post in the Gold Fields.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of War is considering a proposition that has been made to him to establish a military post in Alaska. At present the Government has no troops in that vast territory, and in view of the heavy immigration now going on and the possible danger to life and property from lawless characters, he has been urged to create an Alaskan military post. The commercial interests of the territory are at the bottom of the movement, and have requested that a company of infantry and a Gatling gun brigade be located at a post to be christened "Fort Alger," near the boundary line, about 250 miles west of the Klondyke and 2,200 miles above the mouth of the Yukon river. This body of troops is asked for to support the civil authorities in the administration of law and for the protection of vested rights. It was suggested that the troops be marched over the Dyea overland route to the post, which will be erected for Government use if desired, but this will be impossible in view of the fact that the British law, like our own, would not permit the passage of foreign troops over British territory without special permission. Therefore, the troops will be carried up the Yukon in a steamer if the Government consents to establish the post. There is some doubt of the power of the President to establish a post as proposed without Congressional authorization, and that aspect of the question has been brought to the attention of the Attorney General for an opinion. An early decision must be reached if the troops are to be sent to the new post this season. Meanwhile volunteers for service in Alaska are already coming forward. This morning Secretary Alger received a telegram from Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, of the Second infantry, dated at Fort Harrison, Montana, tendering his service with sixty picked men of his regiment for duty in Alaska and expressing a desire to report personally to Secretary Alger.

LATER—The President and Secretary Alger have decided to detail an army officer and a company of soldiers from the regular army for service in Alaska. The matter is not yet in very definite shape but details will be arranged as soon as possible in order that the soldiers may get into the vicinity of the gold country before navigation closes on the Yukon river. They will be sent to their destination via the Yukon river route and the offer of one of the shipping companies on the Pacific to transport the men and their baggage and stores probably will be accepted. The exact location of the camp or post has not yet been determined on but it is expected to be at Circle City.

The officials are anxious to locate the soldiers in the gold country as soon as possible and if it can be arranged they will be sent on the steamer sailing early in August.

GRAIN IN THE WEST.

Railroads Hopeful of a Largely Increased Business When the Crop Movement Begins.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The officials of the Atchison road are hopeful that the movement of the season's crop of grain in the West will give the road the largest earnings it has ever had. If the threatened rush of the grain shippers in the direction of Galveston can be diverted by the railroads, it is thought that the Atchison will move at least 40,000,000 bushels of grain out of Kansas and Texas before the close of the year. This will be much more business than the road has ever done, but the officials of the line say they have most excellent reasons to think that this will be the outcome. At present the shops at Topeka cannot turn out cars with sufficient rapidity to meet the demands made upon the rolling stock of the road by the grain shippers. Other Western roads report similar conditions and all are hopeful of a largely increased business as soon as the grain begins to move.

COTTON MILLS

Resume Work in Rhode Island and Shut Down in Massachusetts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—The cotton mills in the Blackstone valley operated by the Goddards and Chaces, which were shut down a week ago, throwing out of work a large number of employes, started up on full time to-day and at the same time the dye works and bleacheries connected with the Lonsdale mill began to run on full time. The shut-down was ordered on account of the dull condition of the cotton market.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 26.—The agents of the Atlantic and Everetts mills respectively have announced that operations will be suspended at their mills during the month of August. Both mills will close down the end of this week. About 2,500 operatives will be affected.

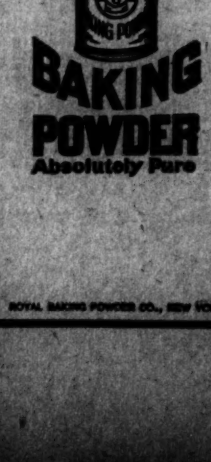
CORONER'S VERDICT

On the Death of Mrs. Cocke, Wife of Ex-Mayor Cocke of Asheville.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26.—A special from Asheville to the *Observer* says: Inquiry into the death of Mrs. Minnie L. Cocke, wife of ex-Mayor W. J. Cocke, was concluded to-day. Physicians testified to the nature of the wound, range of the bullet and condition of Mrs. Cocke for a time before her suicide, and numerous witnesses identified two notes left by her as being in her handwriting, while others testified that Dr. and Mrs. Cocke were devoted to each other. In its verdict the jury found that Mrs. Cocke took her own life and removed all grounds for suspicion of foul dealing.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

CONFERENCE OF LABOR LEADERS TO MEET IN WHEELING TO-DAY.

If Efforts of Agitators Fail Railroad Workmen Will be Asked to Refuse to Handle West Virginia Coal—The Situation in the Pittsburg District Practically Unchanged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., July 26.—A meeting was announced for to-night at New England, but none was held, because only twenty-three miners had gathered.

To-day the Monongah Coal Company, Senator J. N. Camden's plant and ex-Governor Fleming's plant, got an injunction before the Circuit Court restraining Eugene V. Debs, et al., from interfering with their men. The et als take in Mahon, Rea, Crosslet, Miller and over one hundred miners, and none of these can now hold meetings on the company's grounds or on the roads leading there, and cannot interfere with the men in any way. Intimidation and threats are mentioned and miners cannot now loaf around the grounds.

This seems to have put an end to the strike here. With all the leaders at Wheeling, the men say there is nothing left for them to do but to go to work. Fully 100 men took this step at Monongah to-day, which with eighty men imported from the Connellsville region makes 180 men at work there. The injunction issued to-day has not as yet been served, and the operators think this step will be unnecessary. It is said many of the miners want to go back to work and that step will be taken to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Miners' officials Dolan and Warner have assured the sheriff that the strikers had no intention of marching on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. President Dolan said it was not intended to lose the sympathy of the public by any ill-advised display of force. "At the meeting on Thursday," said he, "we want no crowd from other points. We want only our speakers and De Armitt's men there, and it is my opinion that this plan will be successful. If we get a good meeting I think we can show the public and to the miners that De Armitt's men still have manhood enough left in them to come under our standard and join the strike. We have told the sheriff that our intentions are peaceable and he believes us. We, therefore, will not be interfered with by him or his deputies."

A body of 1,000 miners, carrying heavy clubs, marched to the Shannon mine at Oak Station, where about four hundred men were working, and prevailed upon them to come out. There was no disorder.

Senator Hanna was in the city to-day. In speaking of the efforts to settle the strike by arbitration he said: "I am in favor of any plan that will better the condition of the men; that is the main point of the situation. That their condition needs betterment everybody knows and I will give my hearty support and co-operation to any movement looking toward that end, but present methods are in many respects inadequate. Uniformity is lacking and that is something I have always advocated."

WHEELING, W. VA., July 26.—Though the strike leaders gathering here for to-morrow's conference deny the reports that the efforts for a general strike in the Fairmont region are a failure, the coal that is coming to Wheeling from Fairmont on the Baltimore & Ohio and sent West and to the lakes by the three coal carrying roads centering here, shows that the output at Fairmont is increasing. The shipments to-day and Sunday have been larger than for any day during the past week. To-day the Baltimore & Ohio sent about one hundred cars west and fifty or seventy-five cars were sent north on the two other roads. So far there has been no interference with the coal trains in the eastern Ohio district.

The indications are that to-morrow's conference of labor leaders, made up of the executive officers of the various organizations centered under the American Federation of Labor, will be largely attended. Among to-day's arrivals are Eugene V. Debs, head of the Social Democracy; Vice President Rea, of the Decorators and Painters; President Mahon, of the Street-car Workers; President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation, and President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers. President Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, will arrive from Washington in the morning.

There is some difference of opinion as to the result of the conference. Debs and Mahon to-night claim that the published reports of the strike being a failure are incorrect. Debs says he is in possession of reliable advices to the effect that the strikers to-day received heavy accessions. If the efforts of the agitators in West Virginia have really been a failure, it is believed that the railroad conductors, firemen and brakemen will be asked to refuse to handle West Virginia coal. There is some talk of a general sympathetic strike, but this does not meet with anything approaching partial favor. A boycott of West Virginia coal, in the event that the miners of this State decline to join the strike, will be discussed at the conference to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Judging by the present state of the local coal market, a famine in fuel is not likely to occur, even though the strike should last several months longer. As a matter of fact the market is overstocked and the demand has only slightly increased. At least six millions of river coal are now lying in the upper pools.

The sheriff of Westmoreland county has been called on for deputies to protect the miners at the Rostraver mines at Webster. The Webster company proposes to start with non-union miners to-morrow or Wednesday.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 26.—The indications are that the coal miners' strike in the southern part of the State is practically over. There are now only about 400 men out in the Kanawha field, about 150 out in the New River field, and possibly 500 in the Norfolk & Western field. The strike organizers have abandoned these three coal fields and are leaving for other parts.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—One hundred of the marching strikers, who are operating under the leadership of Bradley, a Coxeyite, tried to seize an Illinois Central freight train at Belleville, Ill., to-night. They were driven off by a sheriff's posse. When the 2.15 fast freight slowed up at Belleville the band of strikers boarded it and declared their intention of riding to the Lenzburg and Marissa mines, where they wished to inaugurate a strike. The crew refused to carry the strikers and halted the train at the depot. Master of Transportation Caven, at Pinckneyville, was communicated with. He sent a telegraphic demand to Sheriff Rhein, of Belleville, for the protection of the train. The sheriff, accompanied by his deputies and the Belleville police force, went to the scene. He read Caven's message to the strikers and they at once abandoned the train. There was no disturbance.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 26.—The labor leaders gathering for to-morrow's conference late to-night claim that 4,000 of the 6,000 miners in the Fairmont and Monongah valley are idle; that 5,000 of the 10,000 men in the fields along the Norfolk & Western road and along the southern end of the State have quit, and unconfirmed advices state that a large proportion of the 7,000 men in the great Kanawha region are idle to-night. Debs, Mahon, Rea and the other leaders feel greatly encouraged.

Mr. D. J. Hart has been appointed postmaster at Splendor, N C.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

QUESTION AS TO WHEN IT BECOMES OPERATIVE.

Treasury Department Holds That It Went Into Effect Immediately After Midnight Last Friday—The Duties Involved Amount to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury holds that the new Tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President, and therefore became operative after midnight of Friday, July 23rd. Assistant Secretary Howell to-day sent the following telegram to collectors of customs: "Department holds that new tariff law covers and includes all customs business of July 24th." Later in the day a formal circular of instructions, covering more fully the department views on the subject was printed and mailed to all customs officials.

The opinion of the Attorney General has not been requested on the matter, the department holding that the question is not of sufficient importance to justify them in taking it to the courts for final determination, independent of what the views of the law officers of the government might be as to the merits of the case. Senator Allison was at the Treasury Department to-day, and in the course of a conversation on the subject said that in his opinion there was no reasonable doubt that the act covered all of the day on which it became a law. This also is the view of all of the prominent officials of the Treasury Department, including the collectors of customs at New York and several of the leading ports of the country.

Sufficient data upon which to base a close estimate of the amount of duties involved has not been received, but it is stated roughly that it probably will be between $100,000 and $200,000. The Internal Revenue Department will probably save even a greater amount by the new ruling than the customs branch of the service. During the five days from Tuesday, July 20th, to and including Saturday, July 24th, the internal revenue stamp agencies sold approximately $5,171,800 in beer stamps alone, and of this amount it is estimated that not more than one-third, or $1,727,266, reached their destination before the act went into effect. The saving to the Government on these sales is expected to aggregate not less than $183,000. Commissioner Forman to-day telegraphed all stamp agents to settle only on the basis of the increased rate of 7½ cents per barrel and it is expected that these instructions will apply to all cases where the stamps were not actually affixed to the packages before the new rate became operative. No figures as to the amount of cigarette stamps disposed of have yet been received, but it is believed the sales have been abnormally large, as the rate of tax on cigarettes, speaking generally, was increased 100 per cent., or from fifty cents per thousand to one dollar. The inducements to tobacco manufacturers to lay in a large supply were even greater than in the case of the brewers.

INDIANA MINERS.

Thousands of Men and Their Families in Need of Assistance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Commissioners Connor and Terhune, appointed by Governor Mount to visit the Indiana coal fields and report on the condition of the miners, submitted their conclusions to-day. They find that about 8,000 miners and families will need assistance if the present conditions continue. The Governor has decided to issue an appeal suggesting some kind of a reasonable relief for the striking miners and their families.

Governor Mount, after receiving the report, called a conference of State officials and leading citizens. The result was an appeal issued late to-night to the people of Indiana calling for aid for the striking coal miners. A committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions. The miners in many cases are destitute.

NEBRASKA HAIL STORMS.

Hurricane at Franklin—Houses Unroofed and a Grain Elevator Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OMAHA, July 26.—Specials from interior points give accounts of terrific hail storms in various sections of Nebraska to-night. At Franklin the wind blew a hurricane. Several houses were unroofed, and a grain elevator was destroyed. At Kearney much minor damage was done in the city. Reports from the country had not been received, so the damage to crops can only be guessed at.

AT A NEGRO PICNIC.

Two Men Shot and Dangerously Wounded in a Row Over a Wheel of Fortune.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., July 26.—At a negro church picnic to-day at Doswell, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, David Dangerfield and Edward Moody both, were shot and dangerously wounded by Joe Hill, of this city. All the parties are negroes. Hill escaped. The row was due to Hill's grabbing the stakes of a wheel of fortune and attempting to make off with them.

KLONDYKE GOLD MINES.

The Dominion Government Decide Not to Enforce the Alien Law in the District.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 26.—The cabinet to-day decided not to attempt to enforce the alien law in the Klondyke district. The subject of royalty on the gold output was discussed, but was left over until to-morrow's session. Eighty additional mounted police will be sent on to maintain order, and the United States authorities at Washington will be asked to give the right of way through disputed territory. The customs officers will be sent to Lake Tagish, on the British frontier, to collect customs duties.

CUBAN ADVICES.

Insurgents Killed in Engagements with Spanish Troops.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, July 26.—According to an official statement Major Juan Calangas, an important insurgent chief, with nineteen cavalrymen, well armed and supplied with munitions of war, surrendered to the authorities this morning at Los Palos, in the Havana province.

Official reports from several provinces state that forty-one insurgents were killed in engagements with the Spanish troops yesterday and that ninety-three insurgents, forty-three of whom were armed, have given themselves up.

WISE MEN KNOW it is folly to build on a poor foundation. Relief obtained by deadening symptoms is short. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures and gives lasting health.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c. †

MOVEMENTS OF GOMEZ.

He Concentrates His Forces—Weyler's Cold Reception in Havana.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, July 26.—Some 3,000 insurgents are encamped in the hills of Manicaragua, near Segua la Chica, Santa Clara province, under the Cuban leaders, Caucho Montesgudo, Cavita Alvares and Ramen Robau. Other large Cuban forces have been concentrated on the river Jiquiabo and in the hills of Manly, near Sancti Spiritus, in the same province.

These movements have been ordered by Gen. Gomez to bring together the Cuban bands now scattered throughout the provinces, numbering more than 9,000 men. The whole force will advance westward as his rear guard.

Gen. Weyler, on his arrival in Havana, had a cold reception from the Spaniards here. A commission of many uncompromising Spaniards called at the Captain-General's palace to remonstrate with Weyler against the arrests recently made in the capital of eighty Spanish business men. One of the visitors said to General Weyler that it was a grave mistake to treat the loyalist Spaniards so badly when the enemy was so near. Weyler answered angrily, but he did not venture to take any steps against the commission.

Further arrests of Spaniards would produce a revolt among the volunteers, who number 40,000 in Havana city.

The agitation against the United States and Consul General Lee is growing more violent.

ABOUT THE SCHOOL TAX.

Negroes on County Boards of Education and on District School Committees.

[*Clinton Democrat.*]

Negroes on county boards of education and negroes on district school committees, all having a hand in the management of white schools and authority over white people, ladies and gentlemen!

All this is essentially Republican legislation. It may not generally be recognized as such, but this is a step toward social equality of the races, a condition which would prove disastrous to both. It is an insidious step and many will deny that it carries any social feature with it, but how can that be avoided? Unless this thing is wiped out and each race left to the management of its own schools, some of us may live to see negro teachers vested with authority to teach in the white public schools.

WARM WIRELETS

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Sunday celebrated the 58th anniversary of their wedding. Both are in excellent health.

The British Government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

The recent outbreak of lynching in Georgia State has aroused the ministers of Atlanta. Several preached sermons against lynchings Sunday.

The trustees of the Lehigh (Pa.) University have authorized an emphatic denial of the report that the University may be compelled to close its doors in September.

The York cotton mills in Saco, Me., will shut down Saturday for five weeks, the reason assigned being the necessity of reducing the output. The mills employed 1,500 operatives.

In a boiler explosion at Denton, Texas, an engineer was killed and nine other persons injured, two of whom will probably die. The boiler was an old one and had no safety valve.

The Algonquin Woolen Mills Company, of Passaic, N. J., have given notice that on and after August 1st, wages in their large mills will be increased from ten to fifteen per cent.

The Avery Plow Factory, Louisville, Ky., resumed operations after a three-years' shut down, giving employment to 1,000 men. One thousand additional workmen will be given employment gradually in the future.

The market price of bar silver reached low water mark yesterday. Government assay bars were quoted in New York at 29 cents, which made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth 45.63 cents as against 45.70 in 1894.

The London *Daily News* says that the first consignment of gold from Australia to San Francisco, amounting to $1,000,000, will be shipped on August 3rd. The shipment appears to be based upon calculations of a speedy fall in New York exchange.

The London *Times*, in its financial article, says: "There has been heavy selling in the American market on account of the failure of the United States Senate to act upon President McKinley's report to appoint a currency commission; but in best informed quarters the failure of the Senate is interpreted favorably, because it is believed that Mr. McKinley might have been induced to appoint a commission disposed to make a compromise with the silver interest."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wilmington Bicycle Store, Princess between Front and Second streets. High Grade Wheels Cheap. Repairing Wheels a specialty. All work guaranteed. Haywood F. Newkirk, machinist. W. R. Morrison, sole owner. jy 25 3t*

Seven hundred yards Linen received by rail yesterday. Summer Corsets at 43 cents. A big drive in Gent's Alpaca Coats. Good Lawns from 2½ to 12 cents per yard. J. J. Shepard, 18 Market street. jy 20 tf

Go to M. C. Benson's, 5 South Water street, for N. C. Hams, fresh Mountain Butter. Consignments of country produce solicited. Beef Cattle and Mutton a specialty. jy 8 tf

H. R. Stone & Co. headquarters for anything in the Grocery line. One car load Water Ground Meal. One car load of each assorted Flour. Five hundred bales Timothy Hay. One car load Corn. 7 South Water street. je 30 tf

Bananas, Apples, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, Cakes and Crackers, Nuts, Candies of all kinds. These are some of the things I offer for sale. Prices sure to please. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 27 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 18 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. s61

Refrigerator For Sale.

A "BELDING'S PERFECTION" REFRIGERATOR, but little used and good as new, will be sold at a bargain. Address R. F. S., or apply in person, at the STAR OFFICE. jy 25 3t

Prempert's Barber Shop,

NO. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET, FIRST-class Work at Reasonable Prices. Give us a call. Respectfully, je 30 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT

J. W. Murchison.

Our Summer Goods Must Go.

"Lightning Freezers," Water Coolers, Ice Shavers, Vapor Stoves.

Will close out the balance of season's supply at very low prices to make room for the large stock of

GUNS, Pistols and Ammunition NOW COMING IN.

SEE MY LINE OF STOVES AND RANGES. THEY ARE THE BEST AND AT Very Low Prices.

J. W. Murchison, Orton Building.

jy 25 tf Wilmington, N. C.

GREAT BARGAINS —IN— Shirt Waists.

YOUR CHOICE 50 Cents, worth $1.00 to $1.50.

Linens for Dresses. Splendid line at 10, 12½, 15, 19 and 24 cents.

Men's Crash Suits $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

CRASH PANTS AT $1 AND $1.50.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up.

Lowest prices in Mason's Fruit Jars. jy 18 tf

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY'S Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY, Owner and Publishers, my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 7.15 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.45 p. m., 6.00 p. m.. 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m, 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m, 6.00 p. m. and 9.30 p. m.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington at 1.00 p m, arrive at Ocean View at 1.35 p m.

Leave Ocean View at 1.45 p m, arrive at Wilmington at 2.15 p m.

This train stops only at Wrightsville, Seashore Hotel and Ocean View. je 30 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT SCHEDULE.

Leave for Southport at 9.30 a. m.

Leave for Carolina Beach at 6.00 and 9.30 a. m.; 3.00 and 5.15 p. m.

Leave Southport at 12.30 p. m.

Leave Beach at 7.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m.

Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.

Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

Leave Beach at 12.30 and 6 p. m.

The Yacht Undine connects with the 3 o'clock Boat at the Pier for Southport. jy 7 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Robert R. Bellamy vs. Catharine A. Fulton.

THIS IS A SUIT BROUGHT BY PLAINTIFF to have sold for division a certain store in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on the north side of Market street, between Front street and North Water street, beginning at a point 15 feet 7 inches West from the Northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running West with the line of Market street 15 feet and Northward the uniform width of 15 feet, 48 feet six inches deep, between the plaintiff and defendant as tenants in common of the said premises. And it appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, that she is a necessary party to this action and that a cause of action exists in plaintiff's favor against the defendant. Now notice is hereby given that said defendant is required to appear before me, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, at my office in Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 11th of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., and then and there answer or demur to the complaint this day filed, or judgment will be granted according to the prayer thereof. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Clerk Superior Court New Hanover county. This June 29th, 1897. tues je 29 6t

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS ADministrator of the estate of Mrs. G. W. Angel, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to me. And all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me for payment within twelve months from date hereof, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This, the third day of July, 1897. JAMES G. SWANN, Administrator. jy 6 6t tu

Foreclosure Sale Of Valuable Saw Mill Property.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Charles O'Donnell Lee, Charles Morton Stewart, Jr., and Redmond Conyngham Stewart, Complainants, vs. The Peregoy Jenkins Co et al., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, made and entered at the May term thereof, at Wilmington, N. C., in the above entitled clause, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, or for cash and bonds, at the mill of the Peregoy-Jenkins Company, situate in the county of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, near the city of Wilmington, on the premises hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the third day of August, A. D., 1897, at 12 o'clock m. on said day, the following described lands and premises, franchises and personal property, to-wit: All and singular, the entire property, estate, assets, effects, franchises and belongings of every kind of The Peregoy-Jenkins Company, being the defendant mortgagor or corporation, portions of which are more particularly described as follows: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, near the city of Wilmington and bounded as follows: Beginning at an iron post in the Northern line of the right of way of the "Wilmington & Weldon," the "Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta," and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford" (now "Carolina Central") railroads as said right of way is described in a deed from G. W. Grafflin to said railroads, dated October 2d, 1872, and recorded in the Registrar's office of New Hanover county in Book O. O. O., page 2, said iron post standing at the southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed by the Peregoy Lumber Company to the "Carolina Central" Railroad by deed dated the 13th day of March, A D. 1894, and recorded in the Register's office of New Hanover county in Book No. 13, page 547, and running from said iron post north 30 degrees 45 minutes east to Smith's creek, thence in a generally northerly direction with the various courses of said creek to the junction of the said creek with the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river, thence southerly with the various courses of said river along its eastern bank to the point where the northern line of the aforesaid right of way touches said river, thence eastwardly along the said northern line to the beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said described land belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Also, all other real estate and all the leases, options, easements, rights and privileges; also, all logs, lumber, timber trees standing or otherwise; also, all fixtures, machinery, tools and other property of every kind and description, wheresoever the same may be situated, that now belongs or ought to belong to the said Peregoy-Jenkins Company. Also all mortgages, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, accounts, claims, bills receivable and all evidences of indebtedness due to the said Peregoy-Jenkins Company by or from any person whatsoever.

The purchaser of the above property, when the same is struck down to him, is required to immediately pay the undersigned Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, either in cash or certified checks, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) and upon the failure of the purchaser to comply with this condition, the property will be immediately resold without further advertisement.

Weill & Mayer, solicitors for complainants, 40 Wall street, New York.

jy 4 4t sun E. K. BRYAN, Master Commissioner.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Seashore Hotel OCEAN VIEW BEACH, IS OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Fronts on the broad Atlantic and is without a superior. Newly equipped and furnished. Wide verandas encircling it. Excellent bathing facilities. Yachts for fishing and sailing. Write for particulars to GEO CAMPBELL, Proprietor. je 25 D&W tf

Claremont Summer Resort, HICKORY, N C.

The location is a noted health resort; chalybeate water; cool nights with mountain breeze; altitude 1200; elegant three-story brick building; twenty acre yard covered with native forest trees; a delightful resort with pure mountain air and water. Rates reasonable. Write for particulars. S. P. HATTON, Proprietor. je 29 26t

A Palace in the Mountains.

"For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment 'The Alleghany,' at Goshen Bridge, Va., has not a rival among the summer resort hotels of America. Located in the heart of the Alleghanies, where the climate is always cool and invigorating, amidst scenery of wondrous beauty, its advantages as a summer home are unequaled." Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate Waters. je 12 2m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

BOARD FROM $12.00 TO $15.00 PER MONTH. Tuition fee for the half session $17.50. Medical fee $3.00. Contingent fee $3.00. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay only medical and contingent fees, and are charged $10 a month for board, fuel, lights and washing. Full collegiate course. Next session begins October 7th, 1897. Send for catalogue. LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., President. jy 16 2m fr tu fr

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.

59th Year, State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Degrees conferred in course: Grad: V. M. I., and Bachelor Science; in *Post Grad.* courses, Master Science, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at an average rate of $36 50 per month *exclusive of outfit.* New Cadets report September 1. GEN. SCOTT SHIPP, Superintendent. jy 13 19t tu th sa

The State Normal and Industrial College Greensboro, N. C.

OFFERS THE YOUNG WOMEN OF THE State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific and industrial education. Annual expenses $90 to $130. Faculty of 25 members. More than 400 regular students. Practice school of 126 pupils for teachers. More than 1,200 matriculates representing every county in the State except three. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. To secure board in dormitories all free tuition applications must be made before August 1st. For catalogue and information, address President. CHARLES D. McIVER. jy 13 tf

The University.

47 TEACHERS, 413 STUDENTS, (SUMMER School 136), total 549, Board $8.00 a month, three Brief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the Needy. Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, je 8 tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,

Will Open Sept. 9th, 1897.

Thorough academic, scientific and technical courses. Experienced Specialists in every department.

EXPENSES PER SESSION, INCLUDING BOARD:

For County Students, ... $ 93.00
For all Other Students, ... 123.00

Apply for Catalogues to ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, LL. D., PRESIDENT, RALEIGH, N. C. jy 4 tf

PEACE Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES, RALEIGH, N. C.

Excellent buildings and beautiful grounds in a Healthful Location with splendid climate.

STANDS AT THE VERY FRONT IN FEMALE EDUCATION.

Thorough in its Courses. High in its Standard. Unsurpassed in its high moral tone and in its intellectual and social influences.

Twenty-one officers and teachers. Very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. je 30 tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fifty-second Session of this College begins Wednesday, September 8th, 1897. Advantages of College and Conservatory offered at moderate cost. A Faculty of Specialists. Ample Equipment. A pleasant home. Catalogue on application.

DRED PEACOCK, President. je 19 3m

$5,000 WORTH OF CARPETS!

Purchased Before the Rise.

We Have Them Now and Will Sell at Last Year's Prices.

We will give you the opportunity during July and August.

If you take advantage of the above offer we can save you from 10 to 15 cents on every yard Carpeting you buy.

We have about 200 FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS for Men. We will offer them at a discount of 10 per cent. during the months of July and August.

The "Tariff" means an advance on Wool goods of all kinds. Don't you think it will pay you to purchase what you want and lay them aside until winter? 10 per cent. off last year's prices.

LadieS' Bath Suits.

We have a large line of Ladies' Bath Suits. During the months of July and August we will allow 10 per cent. discount off your regular prices.

WE HAVE LINOLEUM FOUR YARDS WIDE.

WINDOW SHADES.

A. D. BROWN, Successor to BROWN & RODDICK, No. 29 North Front St. jp 18 tf

Meeting On a Level.

THE RICH MAN AND THE POOR.

We treat all with courtesy, sell them goods at the same price, and treat every one with the same amount of politeness. We try to please and to save you money. Our aim is to under-sell—be just ahead as to Low Prices and big sales. You can come in our large store with a long memorandum to fill, and there is nothing in the Dry Goods list we fail to carry. We sell Shoes of every style, Men's and Boys' Clothing of all grades, Underwear of all makes and styles to fit everybody, Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats. Ladies' Bleached Under Clothing.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Collars and Cuffs for 1c each.

Veilings of all styles from 5, 8, 10, 15, 20 to 25c.

Narrow Val. Lace from 25c to 10c per yard.

Ribbon all colors, from No. 1 in Baby Ribbon in a few colors at 1c per yard; No. 2 all colors and styles at 3c; No. 5 for 5c; No. 9 for 10c, and up to No. 60 at 25c per yard.

Men's Odd Pants to close in Jeans at 29c a pair; Cottonade at 45c a pair.

Men's Heavy Working Shirts, thick and strong, at 25c each.

Percale Finished Shirts, laundered at 30c each; better goods at 45, 50, 65, 75, 85c.

Good Matting at 10c; better at 12½ 15, 16⅔, 20, 22½, 25c per yard.

Floor Oil Cloth all styles and widths, from 3 feet to 12 feet wide.

Portiers made of best Damask at $2.25 a pair

Fine drive in Lace Curtains 2½ yards long at 50c a pair; 3 yards long at 75c, and up to $1.00, 1.25 and $2.00 a pair.

Table Covers made of best Damask, from 50c to $2.50 each.

A big line of Screens all styles and prices.

Men's Crash Suits at $1.85 a *Suit;* heavier Suits at $2.85; fine Linen Suits at $3.25 a Suit.

Gent's Bathing Suits at 75c; the two-piece wool Suit, nicely trimmed in white braid, at $1.50.

Ladies' Suits, made of best Blue Flannel, at $2.25 and 2.50, trimmed in white braid and made with large sailor collar.

Ladies' Vests at 5 and 10c each.

Mosquito Net Canopies with nice frames large enough for the bed, at $1.25 each.

Ladies' Bell Crown Sailor Hats at 12c each.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop., jy 18 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

HOW-DY. THE SNEED CO.

GET IN LINE FOR Furniture, Mattresses, &c.

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Hat Racks, Sideboards, China Closets.

All at Rock Bottom Prices.

We solicit your trade and will do our best to please you.

Mosquitoes—The Dixie Net keeps them out.

Pure Drinking Water—The Improved Natural Stone Filter makes it pure and sweet. And last but not least many things too numerous to mention. We again ask you to see us

THE SNEED CO., 116 Market Street. jy 24 tf

Stencil Cutting. Stencil Cutting.

We Make a Specialty of All Kinds of TIN AND COPPER STENCILS —FOR— Marking Cotton, Packing Cases, Barrels, &c.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO jy 23 tf

THE FREE EXHIBITION OF COOKING ON VAPOR STOVES

has been a great success, and attracted many hundred interested visitors. The exhibition of VAPOR STOVES still continues at the following dealers:

OWEN F. LOVE & CO., 114 North Front Street.
J. W. MURCHISON, 109 and 111 North Front Street.
S. A. SCHLOSS & CO., 24 North Front Street.
C. D. FOARD, South Front Street.
WM. B. SPRINGER & CO., 16 North Front Street.

Do not fail to call and select a Stove for your own use. It will be a boon to your household. A postal card to any of above firms will bring a representative to your home to explain the Stove and its use. july 21 tf

Depositors In The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,269.20.

Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid in Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500. je 13 tf

Fayetteville, N. C., Military Academy.

A select home School for Boys. Highly indorsed. Boys from five States last session. Not a case of serious sickness since its foundation. Write for catalogue.

jy 18 D&W 1m COL. T. J. DREWRY, C. E., Principal.